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Francisco Franco at 80

His Slowing Down, but Gives No Hint of Retiring

By Henry Giniger

BARCELONA, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Francisco Franco, 80, celebrated his 80th birthday yesterday with no indication that he was ready to end his 33-year rule over Spain.

There was neither ceremony nor festivity to mark the event at the Pardo Palace on the outskirts of Madrid where the Caesars live in increasing remoteness from the public. Public attention came in hundreds of telegrams that poured into the palace and in press reviews that "rapturously" extolled the service of Spain, as the king daily Ya put it.

His birthday made the celebration limited but apparently using number of Spaniards worry about politics more than ever of what one of "Spain's biggest problems" is: a fact that a political remark by personal dictation is on the wane with the king who is and that is in store afterward is down.

The Spanish problem is essentially biological," remarked a social scientist. Gen. Franco's health is by all accounts good, a man of his age. But in few of many Spaniards who are anxious for political change who believe it will not occur while he is in power, his



Generalissimo Franco

physical and mental abilities are good for a retired chief of state, not for an active one.

The succession is elaborately laid out in a series of laws and decrees. Prince Juan Carlos of the House of Bourbon, who will be 35 in January, will ascend a throne that has been vacant since 1831 when his grandfather, Alfonso XIII, was sent into exile and the second republic proclaimed.

The new king's premier, by a decree promulgated in July, will be the present vice-premier, Adm. Luis Carrero Blanco, a

tough, conservative associate of Gen. Franco who supports the present way of running things.

Gen. Franco now combines in his own person the functions of chief of state, premier, head of the armed forces and leader of the so-called National Movement, the political arm of the government and the only authorized political grouping in Spain.

To the extent that it is possible to know anything about this opaque regime, it has become obvious that the general has slowed up considerably in carrying out these functions.

He presides at a cabinet meeting every other Friday. The meetings used to begin in mid-morning and run far into the night, with a myriad of details discussed and settled. Now the meetings do not run for more than three or four hours. Most of the decisions have been prepared beforehand in informal cabinet meetings held by Adm. Carrero.

On the ceremonial side, the load also has been lightened. While he still receives a large number of civil and military delegations, as well as foreign dignitaries, during the week, Gen. Franco's public appearances have greatly decreased from the time when he made frequent meet-the-people tours. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Police Act To Cut Off IRA Chiefs

Dublin, London Swap Intelligence

DUBLIN, Dec. 4 (AP).—Irish and British security chiefs traded secrets today in a campaign to trap commanders of the outlawed Irish Republican Army now believed to be fleeing to England and Northern Ireland to evade arrest in the Irish Republic.

Security information, including the names of suspected IRA chieftains, their known hideouts and haunts, were exchanged by intelligence officers across the frontier separating the republic from Northern Ireland, a British province.

The information exchange, believed the first of its kind since sectarian violence exploded in the North in 1969, occurred as Irish and British authorities ordered an alert at all airports and airports to bottle up the IRA fugitives.

Dozens of IRA leaders were reported to have fled to the comparative safety of Roman Catholic districts in Northern Ireland, where guerrillas have been battling for more than three years to oust the British.

They feared widespread action against them after the signing into law yesterday by President Seamus de Valera—one of the founders of the IRA who fought the British for the republic's independence more than 50 years ago—of tough anti-guerrilla legislation.

Some guerrilla chieftains from the republic also were reported to be planning to flee to England, where despite half a century of hostility and three years of bloodshed in Northern Ireland, the organization has not been declared illegal.

That situation brought swift demands from British parliamentarians to outlaw the guerrillas. There is complete freedom of movement between the republic and Britain and halting IRA men when they try to enter Britain could be difficult. Although the two countries have an extradition treaty, this is for criminal, not political, offenses.

Dublin has been tense since two bombs exploded in the city center Friday, killing two men and wounding 126 persons. Three explosions today by army experts, blowing up a car suspected of containing a bomb, triggered hundreds of calls from jumpy Dubliners.

In Belfast, the Ulster Volunteer Force, most feared of the Protestant vigilantes and the declared responsibility for Friday's bombings. The IRA and the Ulster Defense Association, the biggest of the militant Protestant organizations in the province, earlier denied they had planted the charges.

A man was wounded in the northern outskirts of the city today. The police believe he was hit by one of the shadowy assassination squads that operate in both Protestant and Catholic sectors.

Victim Identified

BELFAST, Dec. 4 (UPI).—The police today named the third victim of Belfast's backstreet assassins in 24 hours as Samuel Hamilton, 50, a Protestant. He was the 104th victim of apparently motiveless murders this year.

The police believe he died in a revenge killing. His body was found by children yesterday in a narrow alley less than half a mile from his home. He had been shot through the head.



KISSINGER AND THE CAT—A smiling Henry Kissinger, leaving yesterday's talks with Hanoi representatives, found a black cat perched on the roof of his automobile.

Amid Signs Accord Is Near

Kissinger, Tho Confer for 5 Hours

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Henry A. Kissinger, the U.S. peace negotiator, met with North Vietnamese representatives in two private sessions today amid increasing indications that agreement is not far away.

Mr. Kissinger met with two North Vietnamese negotiators, Le Duc Tho and Xuan Thuy, for five hours at two sites in suburban Paris this morning and this afternoon. At the Florida White House, officials announced that another meeting was scheduled tomorrow.

Neither Mr. Kissinger nor Mr. Tho had any comment after today's sessions. Each meeting lasted 2 1/2 hours, the morning session in Champs-Élysées, near the North Vietnamese delegation headquarters, and the afternoon session at Sainte-Germaine, west of Paris.

Prisoners an Issue

Reports from Saigon, Washington and here have indicated that the United States wants the final cease-fire agreement signed within two weeks. Informal sources here have said that President Nixon definitely wants the first U.S. prisoners home by Christmas.

William J. Porter, the U.S. delegate to the formal peace talks, has warned reporters in his last two public appearances to guard against pessimism that the negotiations might result in a deadlock.

The Saigon delegate to the peace talks, Pham Dang Lam, explained at a luncheon today that South Vietnam still had its reservations over the U.S.-North Vietnamese draft accord, but Mr. Lam hinted that agreement was being worked out.

Speaking of what he called the "capital question" of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam, Mr. Lam said, "We have tried all sorts of formulas that might be acceptable to North Vietnam." He said it was now a matter of withdrawing its troops.

Despite a news blackout here, it seemed certain that Mr. Kissinger will be discussing these formulas with Mr. Tho this week.

Before arriving here yesterday, he spent eight hours meeting with Nguyen Phu Duc, a special assistant to President Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam, exploring various formulas for this and other problems troubling Saigon.

Mr. Lam said today that the original U.S.-North Vietnamese draft peace agreement of Oct. 26 "makes no mention" of North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam, which Saigon estimates to be 300,000—more than twice the U.S. estimate. He said Saigon was insisting that the question of North Vietnamese withdrawal be "described one way or another" in the agreement.

Reports from Saigon during the weekend indicated that the United States and North Vietnam had reached an "understanding" on Hanoi's troop regroupment and eventual withdrawal.

Mr. Lam said that Saigon also objected to the language in the draft agreement referring to the National Council of Reconciliation and Concord, the coalition body that is to come into being after the cease-fire. He said "we cannot accept" that the council be called a "power or governmental structure" and said its powers should be limited to supervising elections.

He said Saigon objected to the council's having a structure going from the "summit to the village level" and said that such functions went "far beyond organizing elections."

"All that must be clarified," he said.

As Relations Remain Cool

CAIRO, Dec. 4 (NYT).—An Egyptian military delegation led by Gen. Mostafa el-Masry of the air force has returned from Moscow amid indications that Soviet-Egyptian relations remain almost as distant as they were after President Anwar Sadat abruptly expelled 20,000 Soviet military advisers in July.

According to informed diplomatic sources, the Russians made no promise to supply Egypt with new categories of weapons, and no new technicians will be sent in substantial numbers.

When Premier Anwar Sadat went to Moscow in mid-October, the Russians agreed only to resume deliveries—interrupted since July—of replacements and spare parts for existing Soviet weaponry.

Thus, it appears there has been no change in the basic issue of Egyptian-Soviet relations, which has been at the root of Mr. Sadat's difficulties with the Egyptian Army. The issue is the Soviet refusal to provide offensive weapons to Egypt in the form of fighter-bombers and ground-

to-ground missiles capable of striking at Israel.

Mr. Sadat's decision to oust the Russians was genuinely popular. But later many officers began to worry about spare-parts maintenance and the failure of the dramatic move to produce the faintest possible response from the United States and Western Europe. According to diplomatic sources, Mr. Sadat had hoped that his expulsion of the Russians would sooner or later cause the United States to put pressure on Israel to withdraw from Egyptian territory.

Thus, in October, Mr. Sadat embarked on a policy of limited reconciliation and sent Premier Sidiqi to Moscow. Gen. Mohamed Ahmed Sedek, the army commander and defense minister and up to then the president's strongest pillar of support, opposed the new policy and officers began to divide his time between his Cairo residence and his country home, leading a quiet life and seeing few people. After his dismissal, the government reportedly gave explicit assurances to some of his prominent friends that no disciplinary measures against him were planned.

Many Egyptians genuinely feared that Gen. Sedek's ouster would open the door for a major return of the Russians.

The government insists that there is no thought of going back to the close alliance with Moscow that existed before July, when—with Egyptian generals outraged over Moscow's failure to deliver the offensive weapons that they thought had been promised—the

Thieu Said To Yield On Accord

Saigon Signing Called Certain

By Sylvan Fox

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—A South Vietnamese source close to President Nguyen Van Thieu said today that he was convinced that Mr. Thieu would sign the cease-fire agreement that is expected to emerge from the meetings in Paris this week between Henry A. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.

The comment was the strongest thus far about what Mr. Thieu would do if a cease-fire accord is reached. It came as Sen. Charles Percy, R., Ill., told South Vietnam's Foreign Minister, Tran Van Lam, that Saigon could not count on continued U.S. support if it rejects the current peace effort.

In an interview, Sen. Percy said he had told Mr. Lam that the American people were solidly behind the current peace initiative and that there would be "no support for South Vietnam if this chance, on the terms laid down by President Nixon, was missed for having a swift end to the war."

There has been speculation that Mr. Thieu might refuse to sign a Washington-Hanoi cease-fire agreement and go it alone.

Pressure Building

However, the South Vietnamese source, reflecting the pressure building up on Mr. Thieu, dismissed that possibility and said he believed the president would sign the agreement despite his denunciations of some of its elements.

"Thieu is a realist," the source said. "He will sign ultimately. He does not want to break with Washington."

The source explained that the president realized that to reject the cease-fire agreement could lead to an irreparable rupture with the United States and the possible end of U.S. support.

Mr. Thieu's primary objection to the cease-fire terms, as they are currently understood, is that they do not provide for the removal of North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam. The Saigon government estimates that there are 300,000 North Vietnamese soldiers in the South. According to U.S. estimates, the number is more like 145,000.

Proposal for DMZ

Mr. Thieu also has sought to guarantee the re-establishment of the Demilitarized Zone on the border between North and South Vietnam and has demanded assurances that a tripartite National Council of Reconciliation to be established under the cease-fire agreement would not function as a coalition government.

In discussing Mr. Thieu's plans, the source provided some new details about the evolution of the proposed cease-fire agreement being worked out in Paris by Mr. Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, and Mr. Tho, the North Vietnamese Politburo member.

The source confirmed what had been widely understood—that the turning point in the negotiations came when Hanoi dropped two key demands: that Mr. Thieu agree to a coalition government including Communists be established in Saigon.

In early October, the source said, Mr. Tho gave Mr. Kissinger a 15-page draft of a cease-fire agreement.

Many Clarifications

Although many clarifying appendices have been added to this document, it remains without substantial alteration as the basic formulation of the cease-fire agreement now under discussion in Paris, the source said.

"The fact that the document was prepared by the North Vietnamese has added to Mr. Thieu's wariness about it."

"A text prepared by Le Duc Tho," the source commented, "is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

n Cost of Living Council

xon Appoints Rumsfeld Ambassador to NATO

By Lou Cannon

BISCAYNE, Fla., Dec. 4.—President Nixon today named Donald A. Rumsfeld as permanent representative to the NATO Council and elevated him to the rank of ambassador.

Rumsfeld, 40, will replace Mr. Kennedy, a former U.S. ambassador to the NATO Council, who will retire.

Mr. Rumsfeld's appointment, announced today, is a sign that the administration will propose an end to price control. Mr. Ziegler, replacement for Mr. Rumsfeld, the Cost of Living Council will be announced soon.

Ziegler said Mr. Nixon believed that Mr. Rumsfeld's experience in domestic affairs "will complement his abilities as a negotiator, making him uniquely suited to serve on the NATO Council at a time when the U.S. role in Europe are increasingly important economically and as well as militarily."

Mr. Ziegler said: "The appointment of Mr. Rumsfeld as ambassador is a sign of the administration's appreciation for Mr. Rumsfeld's contribution to both domestic and foreign policy over the past four years as secretary of the Treasury and as ambassador to NATO."

"Close Adviser"

Mr. Rumsfeld is one of President Nixon's closest advisers and a personal confidant. Mr. Rumsfeld's assignment to the NATO post was evidence of Nixon's interest in strengthening NATO.

President Nixon regards the NATO ambassadorship as one of the most important diplomatic posts in Europe, the spokesman said.

Mr. Rumsfeld is a former congressman from Illinois who played an important role in Nixon's efforts to bring about the end of the Vietnam war. Some of his colleagues believe Mr. Rumsfeld ultimately will seek a U.S. Senate seat from Illinois.

There was widespread speculation after George Romney resigned from the Housing and Urban Development cabinet post last month that either Mr. Rumsfeld or Frank Carlucci, a deputy director in the Office of Management and Budget, would be named to take Mr. Romney's place.

Mr. Rumsfeld, a native of Ohio, a graduate of Princeton and an investment banker, was elected to the House in 1962 and re-elected three times before resigning in 1969 to become an assistant to Mr. Nixon and director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.

Mr. Rumsfeld was the only cabinet member announced today as President prepared to return

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Donald Rumsfeld

Laird Says Pentagon Budget Will Rise Above \$80 Billion

By Fred Farnis

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird went to Brussels today intending to urge the NATO members not to "make unilateral cuts in defense budgets" at this time.

He told newsmen at Andrews Air Force Base near here that the Pentagon's budget for the next fiscal year will be raised to more than \$80 billion from the present \$76 billion figure.

The increase in defense spending, he said, is needed to maintain Western military power and thus enhance the allied negotiating position with the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Laird said he intended to tell the ministers from other NATO countries at the Brussels conference this week that "this is not the time to make unilateral cuts in defense budgets."

Such cuts, he said, would "show weakness at this time and... would jeopardize negotiations with the Soviet bloc," especially on mutual balanced force reductions.

Increases Needed

The MBFR discussions between NATO and Warsaw Pact members starting on Jan. 31 are extremely important, Mr. Laird said, but he argued nevertheless that it was "essential to go forward with the increases" in defense area.

"No more by the alliance [members]... than to take unilateral actions and not meet their commitments," he said.

Mr. Laird also told reporters in his 15-minute news conference before boarding his plane:

He was going to the NATO defense ministers' meeting to demonstrate the Nixon administration's support for consultations with its allies. This will be Mr. Laird's last trip; he will retire as defense chief on Jan. 20, to be succeeded by Elliot Richardson.

Pentagon spending plans for fiscal year 1974, which begins July 1, must include a rise in the cost of military manpower amounting to \$2.9 billion.

But he said: "There is no question in my mind that an increase will be needed to enable us to live up to not only the NATO commitments which we have, but also the mutual defense commitments that we have under our four multilateral and four bilateral treaties which have been approved by the Congress."

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U.S. to Get Cuba's Views on Hijacks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (WP).—Switzerland's Ambassador to Cuba, Silvio Masana, who represents the United States in discussions with Havana on a hijacking agreement, will arrive here tonight for meetings with Secretary of State William F. Rogers and other U.S. officials.

He is to meet with Mr. Rogers early tomorrow morning before Mr. Rogers leaves at 9:30 a.m. for a NATO foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels.

Mr. Masana was invited to Washington to give the State Department "first-hand, the benefit of his discussions with the Cuban authorities," officials said. In another development, Cuba agreed to resume flights of some 3,400 Cuban refugees to the United States on Dec. 11. State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray said today that there would be one flight from Havana to Miami every weekday.

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Global Unions to Counter Global Companies?

By Harry Bernstein

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 4.—Union leaders from 23 nations have agreed on broad plans to bargain together for all workers employed by giant global corporations regardless of where the multinational giants locate their plants.

Worldwide union councils are being formed to "lay the basis for multinational bargaining with nine international enterprises," said Dan Benedict, assistant secretary of the International Metal Workers Federation, which called the conference of unions here.

The goal is for workers in all countries where a global corporation has plants to join forces so the company cannot "play one nation's workers off against the other as they now do," Mr. Benedict said.

This could mean that when a strike is called at, say, a General Motors factory in England, workers in the United States and

other countries with GM operations would also strike, union leaders agreed.

Within the next few months, the nine worldwide trade union councils will meet separately to formulate plans for dealing with workers at Ford, Chrysler, GM, Singer, General Electric, Fiat, Citroën, SKF, Toyota, Nissan and Brown, Boveri.

The union leaders said they feel forced to unite because of the growing power of the international giants which they claim would, within the next decade, control 75 percent of the world's manufacturing output.

The union of common expiration dates for contracts at all plants of a multinational firm and coordination of bargaining goals, so that while wage scales would still

vary widely, general factory conditions could be made more uniform.

If a union in one country cannot strike in support of workers in another country, they would be asked to contribute to help the strikers and join in a boycott of the product being struck.

U.S. Envoy at Helsinki Urges Well-Prepared Conference

HELSINKI, Dec. 4 (AP).—The United States said today that a carefully prepared conference on European security can make a "genuine contribution" to European reconciliation and that "Europe's security is indivisible from our own."

Speaking at the meeting of 34 nations that is preparing a security conference, Ambassador Val Peterson said, "We have before us a new and unique opportunity to contribute to this evolving structure of peace."

But he stressed the need for careful preparation that will assure results if a conference of foreign ministers is convened.

For the Soviet Union, which has long urged a European security conference, the aim has been to get agreement that a conference will be held and leave the agenda rather vague.

Least Resistance

Mr. Peterson said that in the American view, "it would be a mistake to simply take the path of least resistance and to confine ourselves to seeking agreement only on the arrangements for an eventual conference."

"To do this would be to miss the opportunity before us to prepare for a conference which can have meaningful results."

The Soviet Union has proposed that the conference be opened next June in Helsinki, but Mr. Peterson said that the best approach would be to agree on agenda items and only then decide on the level and site of the conference.

Although the American speech was in accord with the low key of other opening policy statements, Mr. Peterson did outline a position at odds with the Soviet Union's view on key points.

"We look forward to the day when Europe will no longer be divided," Mr. Peterson said, referring to the American position that any conference should break down barriers between states.

Confirmation of Division

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, seeks one more confirmation of division between East and West that arose from World War II and acknowledged that the West cannot impinge on the Soviet bloc.

"We seek a more open world — open to closer cooperation and to greater contacts among people, as well as to free interchange of ideas and information," Mr. Peterson said.

The Soviet Union and other East European bloc members have indicated they are only interested in the advance of formal cultural relations and have given no sign that they are willing to open their controlled borders to the free flow of men and ideas.

Mr. Peterson said that the United States believes that "we can, with good will, remove some of the real impediments of free contacts among our peoples and

to greater exchange of information and ideas."

The United States and Canada are the only two non-European countries participating at the current preparatory talks. Mr. Peterson linked the security of the United States to that of Europe. He said, "Central to a peaceful world is a peaceful Europe."

Other delegates making policy statements were those of the Vatican, Ireland, San Marino, Liechtenstein, Greece, Turkey and Portugal. The final speeches were expected to be finished tomorrow. The meeting then would adjourn Wednesday to observe the Finnish National Day.

Barzel and Strauss Decide To Maintain Their Coalition

BONN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Rainer Barzel, Christian Democratic Union leader, who was defeated as a candidate for chancellor, and Franz Josef Strauss, his Bavarian partner, said today they would keep alive the coalition of their two parties in parliament.

"We have agreed on all basic and on most specific questions," the two men said in a statement.

The announcement ended over two weeks of speculation that Mr. Strauss would pull his Christian Social Union out of the Christian Democratic party.

Mr. Strauss said he preferred to continue the 23-year marriage of his CDU with the CSU, "but not at any price."

He said the movement had to develop into a genuine people's party with a clear program and definite "battle readiness."

Mr. Barzel said, "I will do nothing that places our party program or its unity in question."

But Heinrich Koppler, chairman of the party's largest state organization, said he believed Mr. Barzel would be re-elected chairman of its federal parliamentary group for only one more year.

Mr. Strauss insisted on only one more year for Mr. Barzel. He said Mr. Barzel was too weak and had been prepared to vote Chancellor Willy Brandt's non-negotiation pact with Moscow and Warsaw when the opposition should have rejected them without qualification.

Mr. Strauss said Mr. Barzel's failure to offer the voters a clear alternative to Mr. Brandt's policy of reconciliation with the Communists cost the Christian Democrats the Nov. 19 election. Mr. Barzel contended that Mr. Strauss's criticism weakened the party.

Conrad Ahlers Quits As Bonn Spokesman

BONN, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Conrad Ahlers, official spokesman of the West German government for the last three years, announced his retirement from the post today on becoming a member of parliament.

The 50-year-old former journalist and member of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, won a seat in the Bundestag or lower house, in last month's general elections.

His successor in the top information post in Bonn has not been announced.



Val Peterson

'9' Ministers Confer on External Ties

Environment Action Delayed Six Months

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Foreign ministers of the enlarged European Common Market met today to discuss external relations of the community.

Ministers of the six original member states—France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—and of new members Britain, Denmark and Ireland opened a two-day session here under the chairmanship of Dutch Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer.

The ministers of the new member countries attend when the council deals with matters that will affect the community after it is enlarged on Jan. 1.

This was the case with external relations matters on today's agenda dealing with Common Market policy toward Mediterranean countries, generalised preferences for developing countries and the opening of trade negotiations with Brazil and India.

During the meeting, the ministers agreed to delay for six months all new measures for the protection of the environment, a spokesman for the Executive Commission said.

Common Regional Policy

The enlarged council also scheduled discussion on a common regional policy. Tomorrow, the Nine will set the community's 1973 budget and examine the problem of adapting EEC civil servants' salaries.

The 6,000-member staff of the Executive Commission, which runs the Common Market's day-to-day affairs, went on a 36-hour strike last Thursday as a warning to the council.

Under an agreement reached in March, civil servants' salaries must be adapted each year to the rising cost of living and the increased purchasing power of national civil servants in member countries.

Strike leaders said Thursday that member countries want to apply far lower increases than demanded by the strikers. The Eurocrats as the Common Market employees are called—returned to their jobs today. Strike leaders said they will wait the outcome of tomorrow's council debate before deciding on further action.

Air Force Drops Ouster of Nurse Who Had Child

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Air Force has dropped its two-year-old attempt to discharge Capt. Susan Struck, a nurse who gave birth out of wedlock.

The service gave no reason for its decision. Its effect will be to block a possibly unfavorable ruling from the Supreme Court, which had agreed to hear Capt. Struck's charge that Air Force regulations were discriminatory.

Capt. Struck, now 28, became pregnant while serving at Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, in 1970. She gave birth to a girl on Dec. 3, 1970, and gave the child up for adoption.

At the time, regulations required discharge of any pregnant woman unless the pregnancy ended with an abortion. The edict was changed in March, 1971, to permit waivers in individual cases. Capt. Struck was denied a waiver in June, 1971, while others were granted. The Air Force on Friday granted a waiver to the nurse, who is stationed at Minot Air Force Base, N.D.

Her Supreme Court appeal maintained that the regulation unconstitutionally singled out pregnant women and Catholics like herself. Since an abortion or a miscarriage would have permitted her to remain in the Air Force, her appeal argued, the regulation's effect was to hamper the free exercise of religion by Catholics.

Mr. Sadat on the advice of Mr. Sidky had decided to try for a limited reconciliation with Moscow, informed sources say, not so much because he hoped for a change of heart by the Russians on the issue of offensive weapons but because he felt that unless he won back a degree of Soviet support he would be dealing from weakness in the coming months of diplomatic activity. Officials here, as elsewhere in the Middle East, expect a major peace initiative in the area by President Nixon.

Gen. Sadat took the opposite view—that since the Russians were not going to give Egypt offensive weapons, there was no point in trying to heal the rift. Since his view was shared by other generals, the challenge to the president was obvious.

Alaska GOP Selects Candidate for House

JUNEAU, Alaska, Dec. 4 (AP).—The Alaska Republican Central Committee unanimously has selected state Sen. Don Young to run for the congressional seat held by the missing Nick Begich.

Mr. Young was chosen to run in a special election when one is called by Gov. William A. Egan, a Democrat.

Rep. Begich, Alaska's lone member of the U.S. House of Representatives, has been missing since Oct. 18 along with House Democratic leader Hale Boggs of Louisiana on a flight from Anchorage to Juneau. Although missing, he was re-elected to a second term in November.

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*Based on Rls 1295—Rls 1830 at current exchange rate. Subject to change without notice.



AFTER THE BATTLE—South Vietnamese women collecting mortar and rocket shells in bombed-out village of Phu Giao, destroyed by Viet Cong, just off Highway 13.

Franco's 80th Birthday Quiet, No Sign of Retirement Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

of the provinces. Many of the chores of representation have been thrust upon Juan Carlos, who, for someone who does not really have a job, has become one of the busiest men in Spain.

He is more seen than heard, however. Few days go by without the television screen or the press showing him inaugurating a road, a school or an industrial installation.

He says almost nothing during these appearances. It is believed that the increasing public appearances of the tall, personable prince are meant, in addition to relieving the aging general, to familiarize the Spanish people with both the man and the institution that will hold at least nominal power some day.

Growing Family

The man who now clings to the power also likes to hunt—he spent the weekend at it in Ciudad Real—as well as fish, golf and relax with a growing family. Next October, he and Mrs. Franco, eight years younger than her husband, will observe their 50th wedding anniversary. Their only child, Carmen, is the wife of Cristobal Martinez Bordin, a surgeon who carries the title of Marquis de Villaverde.

They have given the general seven grandchildren, the oldest of whom, Maria del Carmen, married Juan Carlos's cousin, Alfonso de Borbon Dampierre, Spanish ambassador to Sweden, in March. A few weeks ago this couple produced the general's first great-grandchild and named him Francisco. Shortly afterward, they were named Duke and Duchess of Cadiz. This move was

believed to have pleased Mrs. Franco.

It also helped to keep peace in a royal family divided by jealousies and rivalries. Gen. Franco has also maintained a balance between young, forward-looking and open-minded "technocrats" and a conservative group that includes those who helped him gain power in 1939 after three years of civil war. Since then, a backward and isolated country has been radically transformed economically and socially.

The rapidly increasing industrialization and urbanization of the country has fortified the middle class as well as the industrial working class. At the same time, they appear to have fortified the desire, after three decades of authoritarian rule, for more "participation," a much used word here, in political decisions and for freer and more open channels of expression for diverse political opinions. Even the Roman Catholic Church, an official part of the regime and one of its strongest pillars, is talking increasingly of independence and freedom and is now preparing a declaration on the subject of the separation of church and state.

Although inhibited by the constant threat of fines and crackdowns, the press lately has been demonstrating considerable freedom in reporting and reflecting the almost obsessive theme of free political expression and organization.

A law of political association exists but has never been applied. There is doubt that it will be under Gen. Franco, who takes a dim view of political parties and groups that resemble them. "Political re-education, or better still, education, is necessary," José Baro Quenda, political commentator of the morning paper ABC, said last week. "The people, at all levels, have to know how to conduct themselves politically in the coming stages." Meanwhile, whatever political forces exist outside the official one are weak, dispersed and divided.

Desire to Join EEC

The other major theme that has developed as the economy has grown is that of Spain's isolation from the European Economic Community. The official aim of seeking full membership reflects an increasing desire by Spanish industrialists, bankers and businessmen not to be left aside. But the members of the community have made it clear that Spain is unacceptable for political reasons, and the conviction is widespread in Spain that it will continue to be unacceptable as long as Gen. Franco continues in power and maintains the political structure basically unchanged.

The contentions that are likely to occur in the post-Franco era as a result of these conflicts and contradictions pose the major question marks on the general's birthday. Although carefully spelled out, the future, as one commentator remarked, "is as sure as on paper." This does not seem enough for politically aware Spaniards who, while they wait for change, wonder how smoothly the transition will be effected by those who want to keep the regime intact, those who want to modify it and those who want to bring it down.

Still a lively source of conjecture in Spain is the precise date of the signing of a cease-fire agreement. Dec. 15 has been mentioned frequently in recent days, but today spokesmen for Mr. Thieu said that date "ridiculous and misleading" and dismissed it as "pure speculation."

The semi-official newspaper Tin Song denounced articles that appeared in The New York Times (Dec. 4) and Le Monde quoting South Vietnamese sources as having said that a cease-fire agreement would be signed about Dec. 15.

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American Jets Focus Attack On Supply Lines Near DM

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (AP).—American planes concentrated heavy bombing attacks against Communist communication lines in an attempt to curb the resupply of North Vietnamese troops fighting a government counteroffensive just below the Demilitarized zone, the U.S. command reported today.

U.S. pilots flew 315 tactical air strikes against Communist targets in South Vietnam, more than half of them in northernmost Quang Tri Province, the U.S. command announced.

Air Force and Navy fighter-bombers also were reported to have flown more than 30 missions yesterday against Communist supply routes in North Vietnam, destroying 15 trucks as they moved south toward the battlefront.

In a delayed report, the Air Force announced that an F-4 Phantom jet "apparently crashed" due to unknown causes while on a flight from its base in Thailand to Da Nang Air Base, Nov. 28. The two crewmen were listed as missing.

Monsoon Weather

South Vietnamese Marines and paratroopers have been pushing northward to retake territory lost in the early days of the Communist invasion in April. But monsoon weather has brought the counteroffensive in Quang Tri Province almost to a standstill.

More than 50 B-52s dropped up to 1,000 tons of bombs on Communist troop concentrations and other targets in Quang Tri Province during the 24 hours up to noon today, the U.S. command reported.

North Vietnam has an estimated 30,000 troops deployed in the area. It has made extensive use of its long-range 130-mm guns and 82-mm mortars to check the advance of government forces.

Sharp fighting was reported for the second straight day around Khoum City in the Central Highlands, where government forces clashed repeatedly with Communist units moving on Ngo Trang Base Camp.

Government forces, backed by artillery and air strikes, were reported to have killed 62 Communists in battles in the vicinity of the camp, six miles northwest of Khoum. Government casualties were put at two killed and seven wounded.

Shells Hit Camp

North Vietnamese guns, meanwhile, fired 62 mortar and artillery shells into nearby Base Camp November, causing what were described as "light" friendly casualties.

Five civilians were killed and nine injured when a bus ran over a mine near Hoi Son City in the central coastal lowlands, the Saigon command announced.

Communists fired 10 rockets into Bien Hoa Air Base 15 miles north of Saigon, where the United States has rushed scores of planes and helicopters to reinforce South Vietnam's air force.

The Saigon command claimed the Soviet-made 122-mm rockets

caused no damage to the air base but another round hit the pound of South Vietnam's military Region headquarters, wounding three soldiers, according to field reports. There are casualties among the more than 2,000 U.S. servicemen Bien Hoa, the U.S. command reported.

U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam was 542,500 in 1968. Despite the reductions it are still well over 100,000 servicemen on duty in Indochina, 37,000 of them on ships of Seventh Fleet, 45,000 at air bases in Thailand, 14,000 at the base on Guam that is a center for air activity in Vietnam and 25,000 in South Vietnam.

All but the 25,000 will come for a ceremonial period at the end of the year with a final effect, according to reports from Bangkok and Washington.

Six East German Observers to UN

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI).—Six East German diplomats arrived here yesterday to begin talks recently granted their country as observer to the United Nations—a preliminary step full UN membership next year.

The group was headed by Hor Grunert, a former Foreign Ministry official of the German Democratic Republic who has been named ambassador to the UN.

"I am happy to be here because we want to have a closer look at things," Mr. Grunert told news men. "Our arrival reflects a growing trend of international dialogue."

A U.S. spokesman said the East Germans would be given "limited" privileges in line with precedents granted other UN diplomatic missions of nations with whom the United States does not have diplomatic relations.

These would include no duty and other taxes, exemption from suits or legal processes in the course of their official acts, as well as diplomatic plates for the cars.

Thieu Signing Of Pact Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

not going to be favorable to Saigon.

While this source expressed confidence that Mr. Thieu would ultimately sign the cease-fire agreement, there were reports from other sources that the president might adopt what one person called "a middle way"—neither accepting nor rejecting the cease-fire plan in any formal way. According to these reports, Mr. Thieu would not sign the document itself but would agree to a separate declaration of agreement "in principle" with the terms of the cease-fire accord.

These sources believe that if Mr. Thieu pursues such a course, the National Liberation Front might well adopt the same approach. Thus Washington and Hanoi would sign the cease-fire agreement while Saigon and the Viet Cong signed an agreement in principle with it.

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U.S. Troops In Vietnam Cut to 25,500

SAIGON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Troop strength in South Vietnam dropped to 25,500 at the beginning of this month, 1,000 fewer than the U.S. command announced today.

Military officers here said it was nothing especially significant about the drop, which came from the withdrawal of soldiers, 100 soldiers and 1,300 men in the last week of November.

The officers said they did not know whether the withdrawal would continue. In Washington, last week, Pentagon officials said there would be no public announcements of the withdrawal but that the force would be reduced slightly.

U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam was 542,500 in 1968. Despite the reductions it are still well over 100,000 servicemen on duty in Indochina, 37,000 of them on ships of Seventh Fleet, 45,000 at air bases in Thailand, 14,000 at the base on Guam that is a center for air activity in Vietnam and 25,000 in South Vietnam.

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Assails U.S. Policies Toward Chile

Allende Asks UN 'Economic Blockade' Study

By Terri Shaw

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Chilean President Salvador Allende appealed to the United Nations today to give a detailed accounting of what he called a "financial and economic blockade" that had "strangled" the Chilean economy.

Although he refrained from attacking the U.S. government directly, Mr. Allende cited several U.S. policies as part of the economic campaign against Chile, which he said had been "terrifyingly effective in preventing us from exercising our rights as a sovereign state."

The Chilean president mentioned the drop in U.S. aid, the failure of the development banks based in Washington to grant loans to Chile and his nation's inability to get short-term financing from private banks.

These and other actions, he

said, constitute "the exertion of pressure on an economically weak country, the infliction of punishment on a whole nation for its decision to recover its own basic resources and a form of intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state."

"In a word, it is what we call imperialism,"

Mr. Allende also harshly criticized the large, multinational corporations, which he accused of "economic aggression" against Chile. He attacked in especially strong terms International Telephone and Telegraph and Kennecott Copper Corp., which he said, "had driven their claws deep into my country, (and) proposed to manage our political life."

At a news conference after Mr. Allende's speech, George Bush, the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations said: "The charge that private enterprise abroad is imperialistic bothers me. It's one

of the things that makes us great and strong. Nothing in our foreign trade is supposed to exploit people."

Mr. Bush denied that there was "some kind of economic blockade intended to frustrate Chile's aspirations." Referring to Chile's difficulties in obtaining credits from the international banks, Mr. Bush said one would "have to look at the credit worthiness of a country to understand some of the actions taken by the United States."

Mr. Bush said he paid a courtesy call on Mr. Allende last night in the Chilean president's suite at the Waldorf Towers, but that there was no discussion of any substantive matters.

In his speech, Mr. Allende described private ITT memos obtained by columnist Jack Anderson which discussed the giant corporation's efforts to prevent Mr. Allende from taking office.

"Before the conscience of the world, I accuse the ITT of attempting to bring about civil war in my country," he said.

Mr. Allende criticized Kennecott for bringing action in European courts to embargo shipments of copper from a former Kennecott mine nationalized by Chile. He said this action not only caused "the loss of many millions of dollars for Chile" but also had the effect of "obstructing my country's financial operations with West European banks."

The Chilean president deplored the growth of multinational corporations and the "staggering increase in their economic power,



Chilean President Salvador Allende in New York.

political influence and corrupting effect.

"We are witnessing a pitched battle," he said, "between the great transnational corporations and sovereign states, for the latter's fundamental political, economic and military decisions are being interfered with by worldwide organizations which... are not accountable to or regulated by any parliament or institution representing the collective interest."

Mr. Allende cited the many programs proposed by various UN bodies to support the economic development of the third world, and said: "It is now clear that none of these pledges has become a reality. On the contrary, we have moved backward."

Youth Killed As Peronists, Police Fight

Regime's Reaction To Clash Awaited

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Police clashed with young followers of Juan D. Peron yesterday in the first major violence since the former president returned to Argentina from exile two weeks ago.

An 18-year-old youth was reported killed by a tear-gas grenade. Officials said that 14 persons were injured, 14 policemen, one seriously. Many youths were thought to have been hurt. Others were arrested.

The conflict may have a sharp impact on the Argentine military government's attempts to reconcile long-standing differences with Mr. Peron.

Violence occurred when marching Peronists tried to place a memorial plaque on a wall in the tranquil suburb of William Morris, where two revolutionary guerrillas were killed two years ago.

The Peronists then briefly took over the town's commuter train station, burned two rail cars, set up barricades and finally fled in the face of police reinforcements.

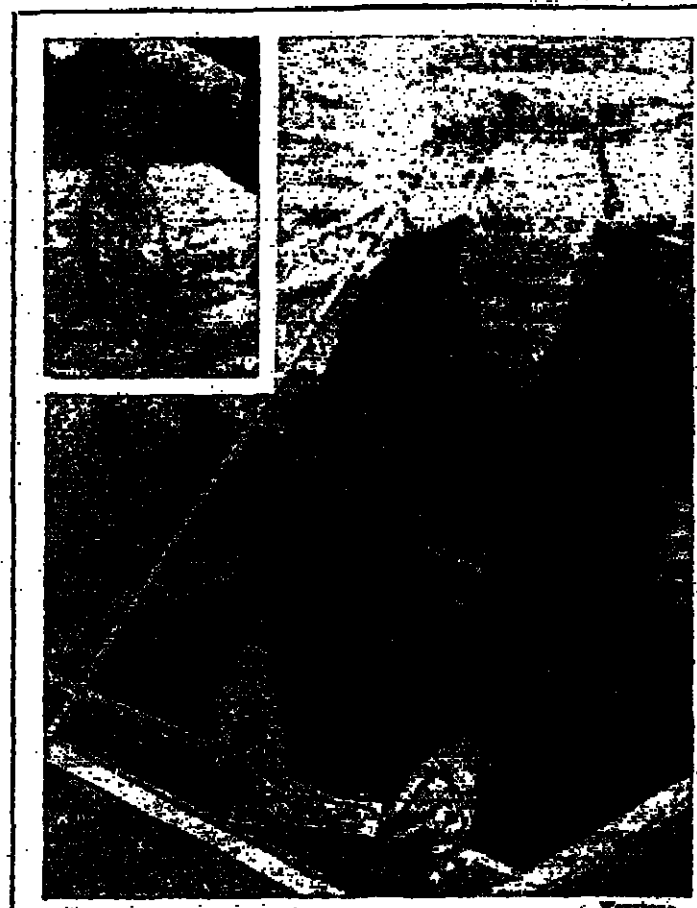
Montonero Martyrs

The two Montonero terrorists killed in 1970 were wanted on charges of having participated in the kidnapping of Gen. Pedro Aramburo earlier this year. The Montoneros said they killed Gen. Aramburo for helping out Mr. Peron from the presidency in 1955.

One of the slain guerrillas, F. Luis Abel Medina, to whom the marchers sought to pay homage yesterday, was the brother of the present deputy commander of the Peronist movement, Juan M. Abel Medina.

Mr. Abel Medina, secretary general of the Peronist movement, was left in charge of the organization last month when its titular leader, Hector Campora, went to Rome to accompany Mr. Peron home.

Mr. Abel Medina's presence at official meetings with the government is an irritation to army officers, who associate him with the left wing of the Peronist movement, to which his brother belonged.



IT'S A SNAP—Britain M. G. Sandwell adapted a mousetrap to angling and has a sole to show for it.

Army Ousts President In Honduras

Coups Carried Out Without Violence

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras

Dec. 4 (AP)—The Honduran Army overthrew President Ricardo Cruz before dawn today, installing the armed forces' commander as president for the interim five years in the presidential term. No violence was reported.

Gen. Oswaldo Lopez Arce, the commander, also overthrew the government in 1969 and was elected last year.

An armed forces communiqué said that Mr. Cruz, 64, was under house arrest with necessary guarantees, and his wife and four children sent by plane to the U.S. States yesterday.

'Chaotic State'

The communiqué said that armed forces staged the coup in view of the incapacity of the present government to resolve serious problems that Hondurans suffer and the chaotic situation in Honduras.

All long-distance telephone calls from Tegucigalpa to the U.S. were blocked, with Honduran operator repair equipment failure as the reason.

Mr. Cruz took office last year and ruled with a bipartisan arrangement. There have been more in Honduras recently. Gen. Lopez might lead a because of dissatisfaction the bipartisan experiment.

The Liberal party and Cruz's Nationalist party for the bipartisan agreement by last year's election, with party winning the presidency have a deciding vote in National Assembly.

The Liberals grew dissatisfied almost from the start, claiming that the Nationalists were abiding by the agreement to share government with them.

Second Document

After the election, because Liberal party complaints, two parties drew up a second document known in Honduras as the "peace" or "little" pact, which said that in case of party could get what in present appointments and how bipartisan experiment was function.

At summer's end, Mr. Cruz, 64, avowed the pact, saying it did not have force of law, which as the original pact did. Elito by Liberals to get the Nationalist party to publicly with support of the pact to fall when the Nationalists met in special convention on Oct. 25.

W.W. Cleland, 84, Dies; Set Up U.S. School in Cairo

CHICAGO, Dec. 4 (AP)—I. Willis Cleland, 84, founder of the American University in Cairo died Saturday in hospital in suburban Highland Park.

Born in Aledo, Ill., Dr. Cleland went to Egypt in 1917 to establish the university, where he stayed until 1947 when he resigned, accepting a position with the State Department. Dr. Cleland founded the Cairo School of Social Work.

From 1938 to 1969, he was professor of Middle East Studies in the School of International Service at American University in Washington, D.C.

John Pappas

BOSTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—John Pappas, 68, wealthy industrialist and shipping magnate and first person of Greek birth to be named a judge in the United States, died here yesterday.

Mr. Pappas was born in Philadelphia, Greece, and came to the United States at the age of 5, graduated from Boston University Law School at the age of 20. Mr. Pappas was named an associate judge of Gloucester District Court at the age of 31 in 1935. At the time he was the youngest judge in Massachusetts.

Mr. Pappas resigned from the bench in 1965.

Soviet Dissident Said to Get Visa For Year in U.K.

MOSCOW, Dec. 4 (UPI)—Soviet dissident Zhores Medvedev has been granted an exit visa and will spend a year at a British university, dissident sources said today.

Mr. Medvedev, an internationally known expert on Soviet politics, has clashed with Soviet authorities over their alleged interference in scientific contact.

In the book "The Medvedev Papers," he detailed how Soviet authorities allegedly disrupted his ties with foreign scientists.

In 1970, the protests of prominent scientists in the Soviet Union and abroad secured Mr. Medvedev's release from a psychiatric hospital after 19 days of detention.

The book "A Question of Madness" is his account of the hospital incident. He wrote it jointly with his twin brother Roy, a historian of the Stalin period.

The biologist's latest scrap with officials occurred in July when he was removed by police from an international genetics congress in Eilat.

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Christian Barnard

Plans to Enter Politics Cited

Dr. Barnard Pressed to Quit Hospital Staff in S. Africa

By Peter Younghusband

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Dec. 4 (UPI).—A violent political campaign launched against Dr. Christian Barnard by the ruling Afrikaner Nationalist party is threatening to wreck South Africa's world-famous heart transplant team.

Since Dr. Barnard announced two weeks ago that he was entering politics and would become available for election to Parliament, Nationalist politicians and newspapers have campaigned to get him ousted from his position

at Groote Schuur Hospital—a state hospital. But it is likely that if Dr. Barnard leaves Groote Schuur, other members of the transplant team will resign.

Dr. Barnard is in charge of the cardiac division of the hospital and supervises the special transplant unit.

The government is furious at the decision by Dr. Barnard and his brother, Dr. Marinus Barnard, to enter politics in opposition to the Nationalist party. They fear that the tremendous influence wielded by the famous Barnard personalities could win votes in the next general election.

As state employees, the Barnards are prohibited from active participation in politics.

Joining a political party does not constitute active political participation. But the Nationalists claim that Dr. Barnard's recent anti-apartheid and anti-government statements have placed him in the political arena. Pressure is being applied to the Nationalist-controlled provincial hospital executive to force him to resign or to dismiss him.

There is anxiety in Cape Town medical circles that this would cause the heart transplant team to break up.

The Cape Town Afrikaans language pro-government newspaper, Die Burger, said in an editorial Saturday that Dr. Barnard should not force his employers (the Cape Provincial Hospital Administration) into "embarrassment and unpleasant action."

Another pro-government newspaper said that a confrontation was building up between the Barnards and the administration and that members of the Nationalist party provincial executive felt that "enough had been tolerated from Prof. Barnard."

Dr. Barnard said during the weekend that he did not think the people calling for his resignation had considered the consequences fully.

"Tremendous Loyalty"

"Our team may have its occasional differences, but there is tremendous loyalty between the members," he said. "I have not discussed this with them, but I think if I resign there will be many other resignations."

"The people to consider are our patients, and it would, therefore, be irresponsible of me to resign."

He could be called on to resign only if he did not do his work at Groote Schuur and the Red Cross Hospital properly, Dr. Barnard said.

"The Burger is not qualified to comment on this and call for my resignation. The people who should be asked are the doctors with whom I work, the superintendents of the two hospitals—and, most important of all, my patients."

Lionel Murray, member of Parliament for the opposition United party and their spokesman on hospital matters, said that the damage to South Africa's image overseas would be irreparable if Dr. Barnard were to be forced out of his position.

Hussein to See Nixon

AMMAN, Dec. 4 (UPI).—King Hussein will visit the United States early next year for talks with President Nixon, an official spokesman said today.

New Leftist Party Formed in Italy From 2 Shattered by May Vote

ITALY, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—A new leftist Italian party was born today of a coalition between two parties that failed to make any impact on the country in last May's general elections.

The new party, to be called Proletarian Unity, was formed at a meeting here between former members of the Proletarian Socialist party and the Workers' Political Movement.

The Proletarian Socialist party broke up on July 16 after a disastrous showing in the elections, in which it lost all of its 23 seats in the Chamber of Deputies and retained 11 seats in the Senate only because it ran on a joint ticket with the Communist party.

Two-thirds of the party then joined the Communists. Of the rest, some joined the Socialist party and the others now will form part of the new Proletarian Unity party.

The Workers' Political Movement also split up recently after scant success in the general elections. Its right wing joined the Socialists, and its left wing now has entered the Proletarian Unity party.

Italy's Underground Economy Keeps the 'Unemployed' Busy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Isn't the government worrying about the combined effects of the rising cost of living, inflation in industry and rising unemployment, a high official was asked the other day.

"We are worried to a degree," he replied. "But don't make the mistake of believing in our statistics. According to the data you read, we seem to be idle and lazy. Actually millions of Italians hustle and bustle and produce income—though maybe without paying taxes."

As an afterthought, the official observed, "How could Naples survive otherwise?"

Naples, Italy's third largest city, has a higher percentage of unemployed people than almost any other place in Italy. And yet, it also has traffic jams that surpass even Rome's. Someone, obviously, has to earn the money for all the new cars in Naples.

Smugglers Complain

But then, contraband is big business in Naples, almost a part of the city's way of life. A delegation of smugglers successfully asked to be received by city authorities recently to present an official complaint about the mysterious disappearance of three of their number in a tobacco-smuggling affair.

Thousands of Neapolitan women bend over machines in slum homes for 10 hours every day, sewing dresses or stitching handbags for some clandestine sweatshop. Hundreds of Neapolitan men manufacture fireworks and more elaborate fireworks for

the pyrotechnic-minded city. Every now and then one of the secret factories blows up with disastrous consequences to the neighborhood.

The latest such blast in Italy occurred Thursday in an illegal fireworks store in a Roman suburb inhabited by immigrants from Naples and southeasterners. An eight-story building collapsed and 16 persons were killed.

Immunable other Neapolitans eke out a precarious existence guarding parked cars or peddling transistor radios that bear American or Japanese brand names but that are actually built in some clandestine workshop in Bari or Brindisi.

Similar activities, ignored by the authorities and disregarded by the statisticians, are going on all over the country. Some, of course, are outright illegal, but they help keep money circulating.

The worker who stays away from his job in an auto plant in Turin for a couple of days may be repairing television sets or leaky plumbing in his neighborhood. Retired army officers do the paper work for building co-operatives or sell ballpoint pens by the thousand to stationery stores. Women listed as housewives cook meals for tourists in small hotels and boarding houses on the Adriatic beaches for five months every year.

The National Council of Economy and Labor, an advisory body in a report last week set the level of "occult manpower" in agriculture—meaning persons working on farms part-time or in odd jobs—at 600,000 to one million.

Statistically, the number of Italians active in agriculture is given as about four million. Italy's entire labor force is set at 19 million out of a total population of 64 million, which would mean that more people here are economically inactive than almost anywhere in the West. The labor force includes almost a million Italians who are unemployed or are looking for their first job, and many others who work short hours or are otherwise underemployed.

A private research team estimated a few days ago that \$7 billion was being earned in Italy annually by activities that do not show in statistical tables.

Statisticians' View

But the president of Italy's Central Institute of Statistics, Giuseppe de Majo, contends that the assumption that Italy has a much higher national income than the experts think is a fallacy. Government statisticians, he said, are periodically analyzing population samples to establish the national income, and the few thousand lire paid to a girl student for an evening's baby-sitting does not escape them.

"If you accept the theory that the profits of illegal activities must be added to the national income, it would follow that a rise in thefts, robberies, frauds and prostitution is sufficient to increase the gross national product," he said.

Storms Lash England; West Country Flooded

LONDON, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Heavy rains and high winds lashed much of England today, bringing renewed threats of floods to areas of the West Country deluged during the weekend.

A number of small rivers already have overflowed their banks, leaving homes and shops in low-lying towns flooded. Several small boats were reported sunk. Many flights into London were either canceled or diverted to other airports.

Czech Aide in Romania

VIENNA, Dec. 4 (AP).—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Choupek arrived in Bucharest today to confer with new Romanian Foreign Minister George Macovescu.

4 Plucked From Floe In Antarctic Waters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Four New Zealanders found huddled together on a slab of floating ice were rescued from the Ross Sea Saturday after being lost in the Antarctic for nearly a week.

A message from New Zealand's Scott Base said the four, all members of a university research team, were spotted by a British Royal Air Force Hercules about 50 miles north of the base and later picked up by helicopters. They had put to sea aboard a small boat used for marine research.

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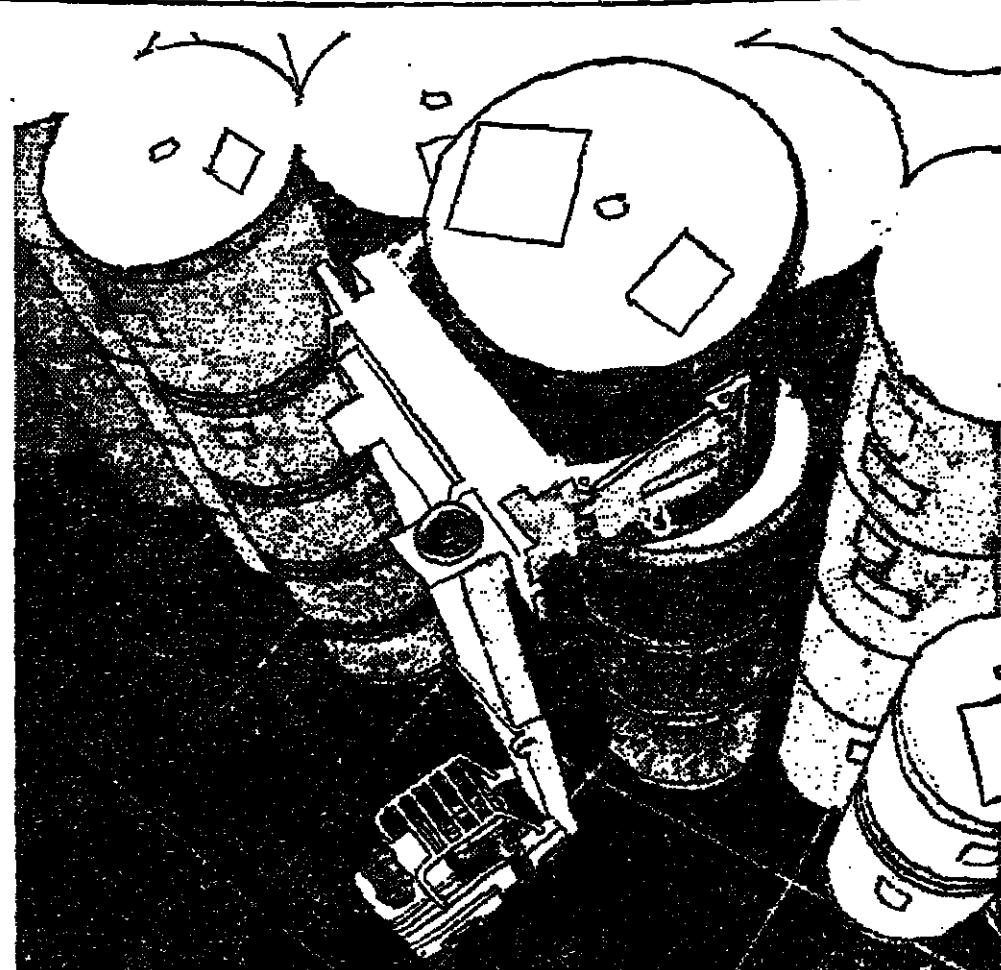
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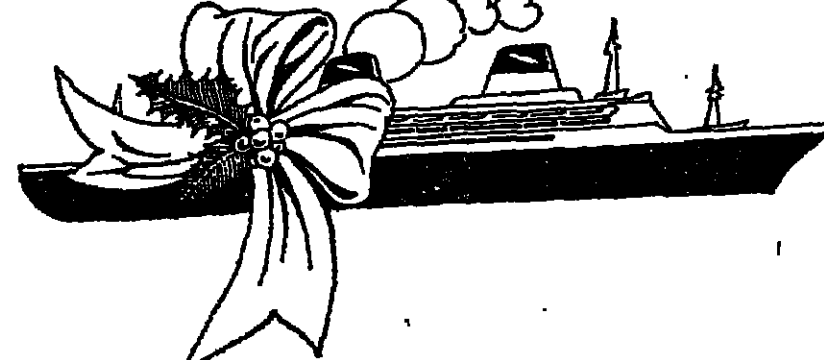
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The Soviet Natural Gas Deal

The prospect of gigantic American purchases of Soviet natural gas raises urgent questions. They need to be examined before, rather than after, an agreement is signed. The scale of this undertaking is massive. It would require an investment of \$10 billion in plant and pipelines in the Soviet Union, and construction of a fleet of tankers costing nearly \$3 billion, to deliver more than \$40 billion worth of gas over 25 years.

Some of the companies taking part have predicted that an agreement will be signed by the end of this month. The precise nature of this deal is not known to the public, and perhaps it has not yet been entirely worked out by its authors. Presumably it fits into the series of policies that President Nixon is currently preparing on our national energy shortage. The President has not yet disclosed his views. Meanwhile a group of aggressive transmission and construction companies appears to be pushing the country toward a very expensive long-term commitment that may or may not be consistent with national policies not yet fully developed. It is too early to judge conclusively whether the Soviet gas deal serves the public interest. But some of the questions are already clear.

Price is the first issue. The negotiators have offered no hint or whisper of the price of the imported Soviet gas. But specialists in the field believe that it would have to be more expensive than any of several alternative sources of supply.

The price of gas ought to be raised, regardless of the Soviet deal. The present shortage of gas to residential consumers has arisen largely because of obsolete and harmful price regulations imposed by the federal government. Despite soaring demand, the price has been held far below the cost of competing fuels. Present policy is a monument to the influence of senators and congressmen from the urban states.

At the wellhead, the price of domestic gas averages about 20 cents per thousand cubic feet. More than two-thirds of the country's present gas production is consumed by industry. Most industrial users would begin switching to residual oil, imported from the Middle East, if the price of gas rose as high as 50 cents. This shift would release very large volumes of gas for those consumers, mainly residential, who cannot use alternative fuels. At the same time a higher price would encourage exploration. At the current low prices, producers have very little incentive to look for gas.

Gas costing 20 cents at the wellhead can be delivered by pipeline to the Northeast at about 45 cents. The price of the Soviet gas, landed at Atlantic coast ports, would apparently be in the range of \$1.25. The present wellhead price of gas in this country could

be tripled and, even adding transmission costs, would be far cheaper than the Soviet imports.

A little gas is already being imported into this country since, as a practical matter, many utilities get gas from a variety of sources, at a variety of prices that they average. Algerian gas costs about 4 cents at the wellhead. By the time it is piped to the Mediterranean coast, liquefied, transported to this country in refrigerated tankers, regasified and delivered to the pipeline in Virginia, it costs about \$1 per thousand cubic feet. The Soviet gas would be shipped through the same liquefaction process over substantially greater distances.

If, as a matter of national policy, this country is now prepared to go as high as \$1 or more for its supplemental sources of natural gas, there are many possibilities on this continent. At that price, gas can be profitably extracted from coal, or it can be shipped over very long lines from the Alaskan and Canadian Arctic. As for the consumer, most of his present gas bill goes into delivery. (With the cost at 20 cents at the wellhead, the average price to household users in the Washington area is around \$1.65 per thousand cubic feet.) The consumer in this part of the country has a choice between the present low price and shortages, or a higher price and an adequate supply.

But since a higher price can open many solutions, most of them cheaper and closer than Siberia, the case for the Soviet deal cannot rest on economics alone. In this plan to develop the Siberian gas fields, the Japanese would apparently be our partners. The gas flows would connect the world's three strongest economies in a net of interdependence. Siberian gas might also represent a hedge against our growing dependence on Middle Eastern oil. But if this project goes forward, the country will have to be assured that its national security is not being jeopardized.

The country is also entitled to a straight accounting of the various subsidies that would be required. To build the tankers in American yards would cost half a billion dollars in federal aid. To obtain anything approaching \$10 billion for building Siberian pipelines, the promoters of this plan will need large and expensive federal guarantees. A delivered price of \$1.25 would be only a part of the true cost of this gas.

It would be a dangerous mistake to brush past these questions in order to seal a hasty agreement in the next several weeks. There has been no public discussion and no congressional consideration. The final decision will require a fine balancing of economic interests, security, foreign policy and conservation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Anzacs Opt for Change

In New Zealand's election campaign last month, the Labor party, out of power 12 years, hammered the theme: "It's time for a change." Australia's Labor party, even hungrier for office after 23 years of Liberal-Country party coalition rule, shortened the slogan to "It's time." The slogans were equally effective. Australia has now followed New Zealand's lead in trusting Labor into office with a big majority.

Labor's massive victory over the National party in New Zealand was unexpected. In Australia, opinion polls had forecast decisive defeat for Prime Minister William McMahon's coalition. Yet, many of the same factors were evidently at work in both countries, persuading a majority of voters it was time to end conservative rule and give Labor a chance.

Among these factors was concern about the new roles both nations must find for themselves in Asia and beyond in the face of steadily diminishing links with a mother country about to join the European Economic Community and the change of direction by a United States ally, bent on forging new ties to mainland China, withdrawing from Vietnam and cutting back its military responsibilities in that part of the world.

The new Labor prime ministers, Norman Kirk in New Zealand and Gough Whitlam in

Australia, argued effectively for substantial foreign-policy shifts to meet this changing situation. Both seek immediate recognition of the People's Republic of China and Mr. Whitlam capitalized in the campaign on the fact that he had visited Peking nine months before President Nixon's arrival—to scathing attacks from Mr. McMahon's government.

Both will end the draft and withdraw their military advisers from Vietnam. Mr. Whitlam also hopes to withdraw Australian ground forces from Singapore; but he would maintain Australia's commitment to its regional defense pact with Singapore, Malaysia, New Zealand and Britain. Both men hope to gain American cooperation for de-emphasizing military aspects of the South East Asia Treaty Organization, turning SEATO into more of an economic development agency and broadening its membership.

Yet, both Mr. Kirk and Mr. Whitlam pledge fealty to the Anzac pact that binds their countries to the United States in a clear-cut defense alliance. In opposition, both Labor parties often pondered drastic departures in foreign and defense policies. But the new Labor governments now propose mostly moderate and gradual changes that should cause no intractable problems for a Nixon administration also feeling its way toward a post-Vietnam policy for Asia.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Combating Terrorism

The key problem in the international fight against terrorism is not a legal but a political one. From this standpoint the United Nations is only a qualifiedly suitable organization for finding a solution. This does not imply that an international convention of the sort being aimed at by the UN would be useless or superfluous. But it will have to be supplemented by multilateral and

bilateral agreements. Ultimately the battle against terrorism can only have some hope of success if there is a certain degree of international solidarity, and such solidarity is automatically more easily and quickly achieved within a smaller framework than in the virtually universal forum of the United Nations, in which centrifugal forces complicate and tend to block concentrated action.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

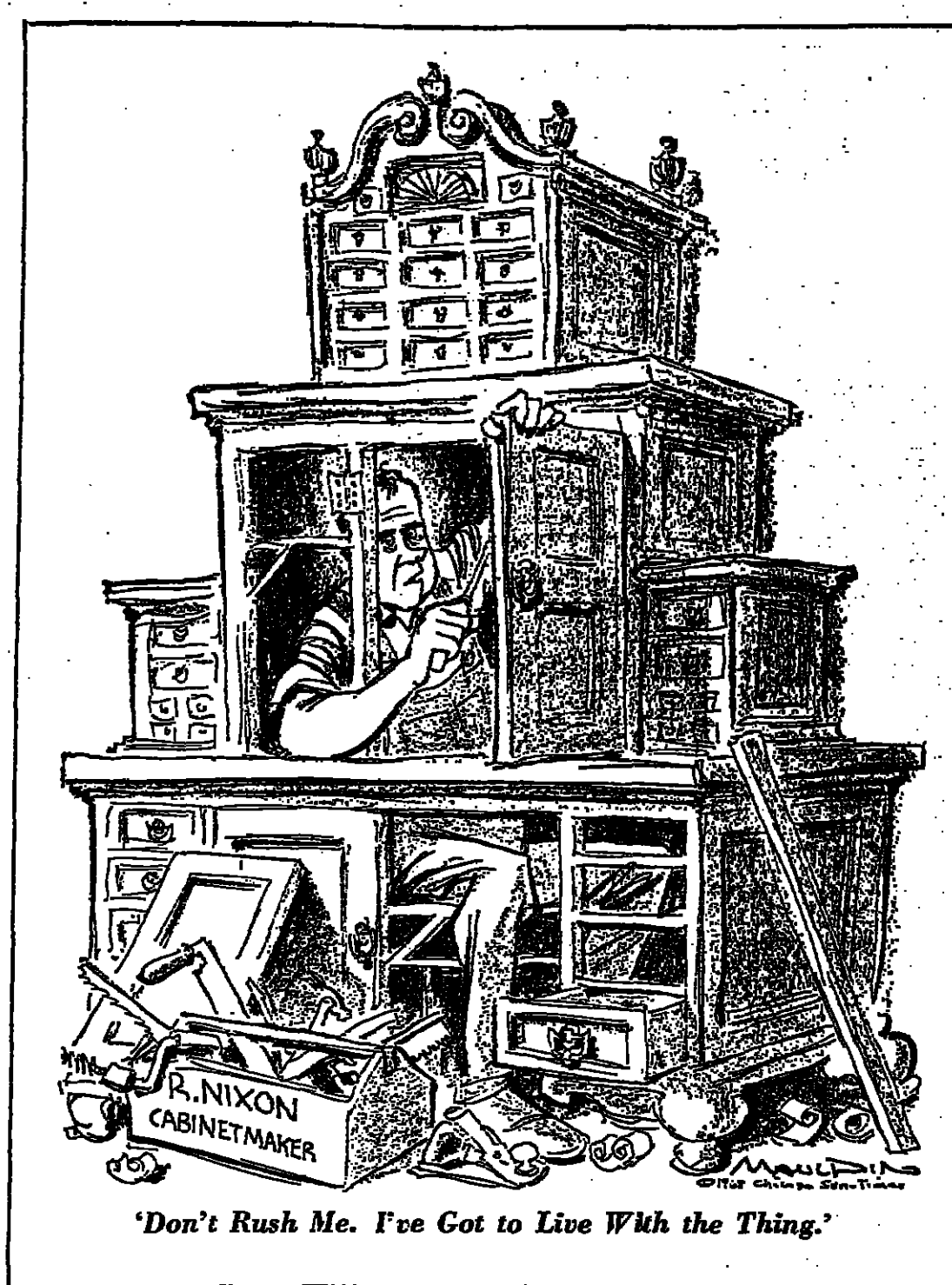
December 5, 1897

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President McKinley has telegraphed from Canton that he will return here tomorrow, wherever may be his mother's condition. As at late last night the lady remained insensible, with doubtful moments of recognition of those around her. Congress will duly receive the President's message on Monday. As already announced, the ratification of the Treaty admitting Hawaii into the United States will be the first subject discussed.

Fifty Years Ago

December 5, 1922

PARIS—An important event in history will be the inauguration of the Irish Free State this week. There is a sympathetic hope throughout the world that this may mark the very end of the centuries of toil and trouble and turmoil in the devoted island. The chance afforded the Irish people to prove their capacity for internal government is a fair one. As regards internal affairs, the Free State is a Republic in all but the name and we wish her Godspeed.



'Don't Rush Me. I've Got to Live With the Thing.'

Ireland and the Hard Men

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—When they visit the Republic of Ireland, tourists find relief from the strident and the mechanical in their own societies. It is all so quiet, so old-fashioned, so gentle. In the rain of a nice soft day, walking out a trout or sitting by a turf fire, Ireland is tranquility.

So it seems. How easy it is to forget the role that violence has played in Ireland's history and still does in its contemporary mythology. Even the terror in Ulster these last few years has seemed somehow separate from the easy-going South, as the accent of the North is so much harsher. But it is not separate.

Politically, Ireland is a characteristic product of extremist politics, in this case of colonialism met by revolution. The genius of moderation in British imperialism, wherever else it may have existed, did not here. Over centuries there was invasion, repression of language and church, colonization, plunder, starvation, all accompanied by a political arrogance worthy of the United States in Vietnam.

Orangemen's Role

There was a last chance for rationality and moderation in the relationship between the two islands at the turn of this century. The long effort to win home rule for Ireland from the Parliament at Westminster was at the point of success when the Orangemen of the North and their right-wing British supporters blocked it.

A decade of blood followed before partition and independence for the South. Bernard Shaw, writing in 1922 of that period of bombs and Black-and-Tans, said: "Future historians will probably

see in these catastrophes a ritual of human sacrifice without which the savages of the 20th century could not effect any redistribution of political power or wealth."

But Ireland has not seen its history with the cold, sardonic eye of a Shaw. Violence has been romance, the hard men in trench coats heroes. The mythology has so permeated politics that only a few years ago leading figures in the governing party, Fianna Fail, helped to start the Provisional IRA campaign of terror in Ulster.

All that has been true, but is it still? Events of the last few days suggest that this could be a time of decisive change in Ireland, political and psychological. The bomb that took four lives in Dublin may have shattered the romance of violence—it certainly showed that the reality is abhorrent to Irishmen as to others.

Repressive Move

As always, one extreme tends to provoke another. The increase in IRA activities in the Republic has brought on government measures of a repressive and indeed authoritarian character.

The prime minister, Jack Lynch, dismissed the entire governing board of the supposedly independent national radio and television service for interviewing Sean MacStiofain, the IRA leader. The interview was said to have violated a rule against broadcasting material that could advance organizations using violence for their ends. Critics say Lynch simply used the occasion as a pretext to get control of broadcasting.

To suppress the IRA directly, Lynch proposed a bill allowing judges without juries to put any-

one in prison for up to five years for belonging to an illegal organization—on the testimony of a single police official that he has reason to suspect someone of membership. The burden is on the suspect to disprove the suspicion. The bill aroused deep doubt and seemed likely to fail until the bombs went off when opposition collapsed.

Conor Cruise O'Brien, the ex-diplomat who is now a labor politician and probably has the keenest opposition eye in Dublin, saw the irony in the Lynch crackdown on violence. The prime minister's own Fianna Fail party has lived by glorifying "patriotic violence," he wrote in the *Observer*, London.

Sees Hope

O'Brien was worried about authoritarian tendencies in the Republic. But he also saw hope in what Lynch has done: "He may have begun to destroy the mystique of nationalist sectarian self-righteousness." It is from that mystique, O'Brien rightly said, that not only the Provisional IRA but in their different way the extremist Protestant secret societies of the North have grown.

Whether Lynch's policy does mean a historic shift in Irish attitudes could depend in good part on a response from the old antagonists. Britain, Prime Minister Heath and his government could find a way of offering the believers in Irish unity new hope, for example, by the often-discussed all-Ireland council. There might then really be a profound move away from the hard men, away from the long tradition that Sean O'Casey summed up in the phrase "this murdering hate."

Public Policy and the Drug Problem

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—The Consumers Union has issued a massive report on "Licit and Illegal Drugs." The recommendations of the union have been distilled and publicized. Concerning these, a few observations:

1) The argument that heroin addicts should receive free heroin rests on an incomplete social evaluation of the addict's condition. It is clearly preferable to give an addict heroin rather than "force" him to acquire the money with which to buy it from the black market. It is established that the acquisition of that money is often done by theft—sometimes violent theft.

Seldom Satisfied

It is not frequently enough remarked, however, that the addict is seldom satisfied to practice his vice privately. He is something of a cultist, both out of economic necessity and psychic loneliness. The easiest way for him to earn the money with which to supply his own habit is to become a pusher. Pushers are energetic salesmen. Although they usually need to ply their wares discreetly, there is opportunity to proselytize. On this point alone society is entitled to conclude that the taking of heroin is a communicable disease. And that therefore those who do take it should be sequestered.

2) It is one thing to advocate the decriminalization of marijuana use, another to advocate

the freedom to merchandise marijuana. The Consumers Union apparently argues that only if the sale of it is legalized is it possible to control the quality of it, which is correct; but which is an insufficient point. To permit the sale of marijuana is in effect greatly to encourage the regular use of it. The union correctly says there is no conceivable law which will at this point succeed in the elimination of marijuana from the national scene. That argument is a sensible one for decriminalization. But package-store availability for marijuana is a positive, corporate encouragement of the use of a drug which the union concedes is dangerous and undesirable.

3) The union's recommendation that the advertising of cigarettes and liquor be banned seeks most curiously to take off from the precedent of the banning of cigarette advertising in radio and television. This was done several years ago but, to the dismay of the initiators of the ban, cigarette smoking proceeds at an all-time high. Since everyone concedes that radio and television in particular are the principal selling media for consumer products, does it follow that cigarette smokers have been encouraged to continue to smoke by the advertisements they come across in the magazines and subways?

The notion is surely naive. Cigarette smokers aren't people

who fantasize life in Macabro country. They are, typically, 15-year-olds who are given a cigarette to puff by 16-year-olds. The fact that no apparent relief was enjoyed from the proscription of radio and television advertising hardly argues for prospective success by eliminating advertising in newspapers and magazines.

Moreover, the union's report apparently neglects the point that advertising is primarily useful as a competitive spur. End the competitive stimulus, and you depress the anxiety for improved tobacco. This could be the most conspicuous result of an end to any advertising whatever of tobacco. And even this is to suppose that there is no constitutional point to worry about. Congress's authority over the airwaves is not disputed. Its authority over what the newspaper prints in the way of advertising is by no means established.

Alcohol the Predator

4) On the other hand, the union does a service in directing our attention to alcohol as the principal predator on American health, happiness, and stability. Alongside alcohol, smoking and even pot are as nothing. The union's assumption, however, that a ban on alcohol advertising is indicated once again betrays practical experience. Its suggestion that alcoholic containers be clearly labeled as containing

JERUSALEM.—Nobody says it exactly in so many words. But in the curiously indirect, crab-like and behind-the-scenes way characteristic in this country, Israel's inner political establishment has decided to face reality next year. It has arrested a move by hawkish in the government to accelerate the integration of Arab lands occupied since the 1967 war into the Israeli economy. By talking on that issue, Israeli doves have shown their overwhelming strength in the country, and have made conditions ripe for the American peace initiative everybody here expects in the coming year.

Decision in this matter, as in so many others, was precipitated by the minister of defense, Moshe Dayan. Gen. Dayan bears the chief operational responsibility for the Arab lands held since the Six-Day War of 1967.

His Policy

His policy has been to keep order by progress rather than bayonets. That means bringing Arabs into Israeli territory as workers, and feeding Israeli capital into the administered territories for development of industry and agriculture.

Last summer a dispute opened up between Dayan and the minister of finance, Pinhas Sapir, about the amount of money to be made available for development of the occupied territories.

Unable to win Sapir over by inter-office memos, Dayan took the issue to the public.

On July 30, in a speech to a study center of the United Labor party, which dominates Israel's ruling coalition, Dayan complained that further progress in the occupation was blocked by what he termed an "ideological freeze." He called for "full-scale discussion" within the Labor party on occupation policy.

Dayan's opponents in the party, who are known as moderate doves, saw his statement not only as part of the dispute about funds for the occupation. They also took it in the context of an on-going struggle to succeed Prime Minister Golda Meir, who is now 74, as Israel's next leader. The doves, accordingly, moved to block what they chose to regard as a bid for power by Dayan. They organized a series of

debates on occupation policy the executive committee of Labor party. They put together the defense minister overseeing lineup of political personalities.

Finance Minister Sapir, most powerful person in the government after Mr. Meir, took against Dayan. So did Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Allon, an avowed candidate for the prime minister's job. So did Foreign Minister Abba Eban. So, for first time, did Haim Bar-Lev, popular former chief-of-staff who is now minister of commerce and industry. So did spokesmen of the party's labor movement and youth movement.

Moreover, the doves wrap their case in an argument of far more appealing damage possibilities than the mere likelihood of peace. They rested their appeal on the charge that the Dayan policy, by promoting the integration of Arabs into the Israeli economy, tended to dilute and endanger the Zionist ideal of Jewish state.

Sapir, for example, warned against "flooding the labor market" with Arab workers. He complained of the great burden financing Arab development, an argument the specter of an Arab majority in Israel. "Is this," he asked, "the Jewish state dreamed of and spilled blood for?"

The "great debate," as it being called here, is not yet won. Gen. Dayan and Mr. Meir will both speak this week, and the will probably try to temper it.

But already the doves within the government are claiming victory. As Foreign Minister Eban put it in an interview the other day, "The debate shows that those who believe hawks will dominate Israel are simply wrong."

If nothing else, the political climate here is better now for a peace initiative. Given the right framework (that is to say, outside the United Nations and without stress on agreement among the local parties) and the right tone (that is to say, without pressure) and the right timing (which means a start well before Israel's general elections next fall), an effort by the United States would probably be worthwhile.

Letters

Jerusalem Digs

UNESCO's resolution demanding that Israel should halt all excavations threatening the destruction of cultural and religious heritages in occupied Jerusalem was no empty gesture as described in the editorial from *The New York Times* (NYT Nov. 27).

The Israeli excavations in Jerusalem cause deep worry and real alarm to those who realize and admire the unique cultural character of this city and especially to those who know the site of these excavations. These excavations are not carried out in an open area, but rather along a site full of cultural monuments and buildings, a number of which have already been demolished as a result of these excavations.

The extremist religious leaders in Israel who supervise parts of these excavations declare from time to time, openly and frankly, that nothing should stand in the way of these excavations, the aim of which is the uncovering of the Temple Wall.

The real aim of these excavations, however, is the political and administrative measure that Jerusalem, anybody who knows Jerusalem can see ample proof of this deliberate Israeli attempt to change the character of the city.

Therefore these excavations, far from realizing any discovery of great cultural treasures, are threatening the existing valuable

buildings along the Western Wall of al-Haram al-Sharif.

The impartial aim of UNESCO is to safeguard the existing cultural monuments everywhere, and hence the UNESCO resolution was passed completely along that direction, which is the preservation of the cultural heritage of Jerusalem.

M. A. WARDAM,
Cultural Counselor,
Jordan Embassy,
Paris.

Madrid Reporting

The article by Helen Drusine on "A Union Man in Franco's Spain" (NYT Nov. 13) is unjust—a piece of misinformation customary in the press about Spanish affairs. The Spanish government has decided, with the overwhelming support of the Spanish people, to end, once and for all, the anarchy in this country, as well as in other countries. In the United States the state of school anarchy and the corruption of youth was a principal cause of the Nixon landslide. Miss Drusine did not comment on this point.

But the grossest falsehood she wrote was the episode of the metro increase from three to four pesetas. I am a constant user of the Madrid metro, and did much running around on the date the fare was increased. There were not two civil guards stationed at the ticket offices of each metro station to prevent rioting, as Miss Drusine wrote; nor were there any two policemen on the train itself to prevent rioting. There could have been riots if the metro had been 30 cents, like in New York; 60 cents like in Chicago; or 40 cents like in Washington (bus fare). Here the metro is four pesetas; but people are entitled to a lower fare if they buy a round-trip ticket before nine a.m. Here a phone call three pesetas, a postage stamp is two pesetas. A peseta is close to one penny and a half—a little less.

The people Miss Drusine thinks are oppressed in Spain are the anarchists, the bomb throwers, the drug peddlers, and the pervers. These are "oppressed" everywhere, and when they go to "heaven" they will feel oppressed there, and their protests will be disallowed.

JOSEPH I. FUENTE,
Madrid.

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business news. Day after d

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ily to Set ategy for ntedison ines Roles for It, in Key Sectors

ME, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—Capital Edison will be re-structured through a plan drawn by the Italian government which private and public shareholders will be equally represented but the balance of power is held by the state credit bank, IMI, under the direction of Bank of Italy.

Edison was promised operational autonomy over its but its overall strategy is to be controlled by the government planning authority, a series of decisions announced by the government over the weekend.

Decisions also define the role to be played in the primary secondary chemical sectors. Edison and ENI and the relations between the two, long awaited political decisions announced by the government, provide for the re-organization of a control syndicate along the lines laid last week by Bank of Italy. The syndicate, ENI, said the state groups ENI and Edison hold about 90 percent of Montedison capital, 13.1 percent held by major private shareholders. ENI decisions appear to be that the excess state of about 8.5 percent will be transferred to IMI to give it a lance of power.

control syndicate will have power to choose new members. Montedison board, but this in such a way as to be fair representation of major public and private shareholders in the syndicate, as of the company's small shareholders, estimated to be about 250,000.

relations between ENI and Edison. CIPE said:

ENI will in future handle oil and oil products, including oil from Montedison's existing supply and supplying it at market prices. Refining operations will be handled by a joint venture, run by ENI, which will take over Montedison's refinery. ENI will also handle chemical plants and aromatics will be handled by joint ventures, run by ENI, which will be to participation by outside firms.

secondary chemicals, ENI Montedison will remain autonomous while their operations will be coordinated through joint economic planning. Individual sectors, CIPE said:

1. The chemical fiber field, and Montedison will set up a joint venture, run by Montedison, which will take over all its companies' interest in it. The new venture will be a reorganization of its firms. This joint venture is open to participation by Italian companies operating in the sector.

2. The pharmaceuticals and drugs field, the two companies will remain autonomous, but will all opportunities for collaboration.

3. said Montedison guaranteed not to fire any workers who were in excess during period of reorganization and during.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM, Ford Get Price Increases

General Motors has hiked prices on 1973 models an average of \$64 on the heels of Price Commission approval of the increase. Ford Motor, which received permission for a \$62.56, or 1.9 percent, average boost, was scaled down from the \$92 increase it had sought. The GM hike was a 1.53 percent increase. Chrysler Corp., which had previously won a 1.9 percent raise, has filed a new application requesting a second increase.

Chrysler Seeks All U.K. Unit Shares

Chrysler Corp. plans to bid for the 11.6 percent equity share of Chrysler U.K. Ltd. that it does not already own. A spokesman for Lazard Brothers, merchant bank adviser to Chrysler U.K., estimates the value of the bid at about \$8 million. Chrysler also will seek to acquire all the preference shares of its British subsidiary. The parent company said acquisition of minority shareholdings in operations of Chrysler U.K. and other companies in the Chrysler group would mean that decisions "concerning Chrysler's expansion and development will not be affected by the existence of minority holdings, held outside the group."

Japan to Cut Motor Vehicle Exports

Japan's motor vehicle export control plan will cut previously anticipated exports of autos, trucks, motorcycles and chassis by about \$450 million in the fiscal year which began last September. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry says the statutory curbs to motor vehicle exports, expected to be approved by the cabinet Tuesday and take effect Jan. 1, are being enforced to reduce the nation's heavy trade surplus in an effort to avert another yen revaluation. Export

shipments of cars, trucks and chassis will be limited to not more than 27 percent above actual export sales in the year ended Aug. 31, 1972, and motorcycles to 25 percent above that level.

Profit at German Banks Holds Steady

Dresdner Bank and Commerzbank, two of West Germany's leading commercial banks, report that operational income in the first 10 months of the year is about unchanged from the year earlier period. Dresdner, with deposits of 28.54 billion deutsche marks compared with 25.56 billion DM at the start of the year, says higher earnings from foreign exchange and securities transactions sustained its income situation. Commerzbank, with deposits of 21.83 billion DM on Oct. 31 compared with 20.54 billion DM at the opening of the year, says net income for the full year is likely "to justify maintenance of our payout" of 8.50 DM a share paid in 1971. A recent improvement in the interest margin, the difference between interest paid on deposits and received for credits, hardly reflected on its 10-month report, says Commerzbank.

Schering Earnings Improve

Schering earnings improved in the first nine months of this year compared with the 1971 period and the West German drug firm expects satisfactory results over the whole of 1972. Net profit last year held virtually unchanged at 43.4 million DM while parent company sales rose 13.4 percent to 734 million DM and group turnover increased 17 percent to 1.23 billion DM. The company says group sales increased 8.3 percent to 1 billion DM in the first three quarters of this year while parent company turnover grew 10.7 percent to 621 million DM.

Approves Objectives, but Hits Formal Accord

U.S. Said to Oppose Special Saudi Oil Pact

By David B. Ottaway

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP).—The State Department, which has been studying a proposal for a major commercial oil agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United States, has concluded that a formal accord is neither advisable nor necessary, according to one well-placed official. The department believes that the objectives of the Saudi proposal can be accomplished without a formal agreement and that such an accord could set a dangerous precedent in dealings between oil-producing and oil-consuming nations.

The official said the department favored a "continuing dialogue" with the Saudis on their proposal to establish some kind of special relationship between the two countries without a formal agreement. The deal, first offered by Saudi Petroleum Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani at a conference here in September, involves an offer to provide the United States with an uninterrupted flow of petroleum. In return, Saudi Arabia is asking that its oil be allowed into this

country free of all duty and quota restrictions and that the U.S. government facilitate Saudi investment in the U.S. oil industry.

Because the United States is facing an acute energy crisis, the proposal provoked great interest in oil and government circles, where its implications were carefully weighed.

Well aware of the energy plight

here, the State Department has been actively encouraging the acceptance by U.S. oilmen of large-scale investments by Saudi Arabia in other oil-rich Middle East states. It feels that such investments would help offset the growing balance-of-payments deficit aggravated by the massive imports of oil—which by 1980 may reach 12 million barrels daily, about half the anticipated consumption—and also serve as a stabilizing influence in relations between Arab oil-producing countries and the United States.

Saudi Arabia is planning to invest billions of dollars in "downstream" projects like oil refineries and marketing operations and wants to participate with U.S. companies in joint ventures.

The Saudi government calculates that by 1979 it will be earning about \$20 billion yearly in oil revenues and that it will have more than half that figure available for such investments, according to one well-informed Saudi source.

The State Department fears that a formal agreement on Saudi oil for the United States would be an open invitation to other Western countries to enter similar agreements. The result, it is feared, would be to strengthen even further the hand of the oil-producing countries in their bargaining with energy-short Western nations and Japan.

Swiss Adopt Measures to Curb Inflation

BERN, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Swiss cabinet today approved five measures designed to curb the economic boom and slow inflation, currently running at about 6 percent annually.

A brief communiqué after the seven cabinet ministers met said details of the measures would be published on Wednesday.

It said the first measure was divided into three sections covering credit restrictions, minimum bank reserves, and controls on loan issues.

The second measure consists of provisions concerning the financing of exports, which the government would be empowered to apply if it judged necessary.

The third provides for a limitation to be put on tax depreciation. The fourth measure is aimed at stabilizing the construction sector, and the fifth provides for government "supervision" of prices, the communiqué said.

Metal Workers In Germany Seek 11% Wage Raise

FRANKFURT, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The powerful West German metal workers union, announced today that it is seeking an 11 percent pay increase for the nation's 4.1 million metal workers.

Current wage contracts for the metal workers run out at year end. The union has notified management that it will not renew the old contracts, but will seek average improvements of 11 percent.

German Orders Soar

BONN, Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—The volume of orders received by West German industry rose 11 percent in October from September and was up 19.8 percent from a year earlier, the Economics and Finance Ministry reported today. The average gain in October is normally about 5 percent. Export orders for capital goods were a major contributor to the rise, the ministry said.

Belgian Prices Rise

BRUSSELS, Dec. 4 (Reuters).—The Belgian consumer price index rose 0.8 percent in November to 108.1 (based on 1971 equals 100).

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The bid or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges on Dec. 4, 1972

ster. is per cent
Tokyo 2.281
Sch. fr. (100) 44.15-20
Belg. fr. (100) 44.04-06
Dutch mark 3.1221
Danish krona 6.879-20
Swedish krona 20.78-80
Fr. fr. (100) 43.055-063
Pr. fr. (100) 43.055-063
Guider 4.30
Lira 362.40-60
Peseta 63.47-48
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Sov. krona 4.747-50
Swiss franc 2.702-80
Yen 361.10

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U.S. Accepts Interest Rates Heading Up

But Wants Moderate, Inconspicuous Rise

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The Nixon administration—despite its recent efforts to induce major banks to hold down their prime lending rates—appears to be determined to avoid setting a ceiling on the cost of money.

To peg interest rates at an artificial level, it can be stated authoritatively on the basis of interviews in Washington last week, is regarded as "thoroughly stupid," and likely to be "injurious to the economy."

Thus, assuming the standard economic forecast is correct in predicting continued rapid business expansion in 1973 and rising demand for funds, interest rates could be on an upward slope next year.

But Washington officials are indeed concerned that, if the cost of money is to rise, its rate of increase be moderate—not too sharp or too conspicuous.

At least in some Washington quarters, there is deep concern that the problem of controlling inflation has not been solved, and that a broad governmental effort to restrain the rate of increase in prices is essential.

Officials see several elements as essential to any effective anti-inflation program. Among these are:

• A "moderate" monetary policy, which presumably would provide for a rate of increase in the nation's money supply similar to the 6 percent growth rate that has been recorded in the last year or so.

• A tighter fiscal policy, which is generally defined as holding federal spending in the current fiscal year within the \$250-billion limit that President Nixon sought, unsuccessfully, to have Congress enact into law.

• An effective policy of restraint on wages and prices, which would certainly involve an extension of the administration wage-price control program beyond its scheduled expiration next April.

But Share of 200 Climbs

50 Largest U.S. Companies Hold Steady 24% of Output

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (NYT).—The share of total manufacturing output in the U.S. economy held by the largest 50 companies has not increased in more than a decade, but the share of the largest 200 companies has risen noticeably, new government figures disclosed last week.

The Census Bureau published, with no publicity or interpretation, new statistics on the sensitive question of concentration in industry—limited in this case to manufacturing.

The figures, for 1970, cover both over-all concentration (the share of total manufacturing held by the largest 50, 100, 150 and 200 companies engaged in manufacturing) and concentration by industry (the share of production of each product held by the largest 4, 8, 20 and 50 companies producing the item).

Because the figures are based on sales and value added by individual factory or establishment, they largely escape the statistical problem posed by the multi-product or multi-industry company.

The new figures show that in 1970 the 50 largest companies in manufacturing measured by their total value added—regardless of how many products they produce—accounted for 24 percent of total value added. This figure has moved in a narrow range of 23 to 25 percent since 1954, the report showed.

For the top 100 companies, the share has risen from 30 percent in 1954 and 1958 to 33 percent in 1970. And for the top 200 it has risen from 37 percent in 1954 to 43 percent in 1970.

Looked at another way, the figures show that more than half of total manufacturing output is still in the hands of relatively

small concerns. They also show only a slight increase in over-all concentration since the early 1960s, despite the wave of conglomerate and other mergers.

For example, the share of value added in manufacturing held by the largest 100 companies was the same in 1970 and in 1968, holding steady all through that period at 33 percent.

SEC to Stiffen Capital Rules

BOCA RATON, Fla., Dec. 4 (NYT).—The Securities and Exchange Commission has decided to require all brokerage houses to operate under uniform net capital regulations that would supersede the capital rules imposed by stock exchanges.

In a move with important implications for the self-regulatory function of exchanges, the SEC indicated it would shift self-regulatory authority out of the hands of the exchanges and into the hands of the government in the highly sensitive and sometimes controversial net capital area.

Details of the proposal were sketched in a letter from William J. Casey, outgoing SEC chairman, to Rep. John E. Moss, D., Calif., who is chairman of the House Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance.

"The commission expects to release shortly for public comment a proposed uniform net capital rule applicable to all broker-dealers, whether or not they are members of registered national securities exchanges," Mr. Casey wrote.

He did not spell out what the new rule would say. But in order to be stronger than the New York Stock Exchange's present rules, it would have to reduce the required net capital ratio of member firms beneath 15-to-1. This is the ratio of indebtedness to net capital which a firm is permitted to incur. In practice, the Big Board tends to enforce a 12-to-1 ratio and becomes concerned when the ratio hits about 10-to-1.

Watson Rejoins IBM

ARMONK, N.Y., Dec. 4 (AP-DJ).—Arthur K. Watson has been re-elected to the board and executive committee of International Business Machines Corp. in 1970. Mr. Watson resigned as chairman of IBM World Trade Corp. after he was named U.S. ambassador to France. He served in that post until last October.

Averages Set New Highs as Prices Churn

Volume Is Heavy, But Below Friday's Level

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (NYT).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange continued churning today at a high level in heavy trading and most of the popular price indicators climbed to record highs.

The Dow Jones Industrial average finished at 1,027.02, up 3.89 and topping the previous closing high of 1,023.21 recorded Nov. 24. New highs also were set by the Standard & Poor's 500-stock composite and the NASDAQ index.

A booming 19.73 million shares changed hands, down from Friday's 22.57 million but heavy by almost any other standard. Numerous block trades crossed the tape, indicating that institutional investors continued to be active.

Wall Street has been encouraged by the ability of the market to consolidate its strong autumn runup without a sharp selloff. Some analysts have suggested that a correction was overdue, but the market has withstood selling pressure.

Glamour stocks, which had led Friday's rally, tacked on additional gains today. Walt Disney was up 3 1/2 at 294, Magnavox rose 1 1/4 to 31, Memorex gained 1 3/4 to 19 1/2 and Avon Products was up 5 8 to 129 7/8.

The most active stock of the day was Levitz Furniture, which climbed 1 1/2 to 27 1/2. Automobile stocks were strong. General Motors, in response to rising new-car sales, indicated that it would increase its auto production 13.4 percent in the first quarter of next year. The stock closed at 81 5/8, up 3.3 after trading as high as 82 3/8 earlier.

IBM climbed 2 1/2 to 400 1/2. It denied a weekend press report that it would offer shares in IBM Europe to European shareholders.

Prices worked higher in heavy trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index climbed 0.08 to 28.69.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index reached a new high today when it closed at 134.14. The previous high was 134.10, reached on April 18, 1972.



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High Low		Div. in %		P/E High Low Last		High Low		Div. in %		P/E High Low Last		High Low		Div. in %		P/E High Low Last	
2723	103 1/2	Emv. Gas	94	11	24 1/2	25	141 1/2	24	11	24 1/2	25	141 1/2	24	11	24 1/2	25	141 1/2
2724	103 1/2	Emv. Gas	94	11	24 1/2	25	141 1/2	24	11	24 1/2	25	141 1/2	24	11	24 1/2	25	141 1/2

U.S. Commodity Price

Author's address: Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, 7 West Road, Cambridge CB3 9ET, UK.
E-mail: m.j.harris@cam.ac.uk

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1039-1043.

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12%	8%	Barnwell Ind	144	23	12%	17%	12	+ 14	4%	21%	Dome Petrol	121	43	46	4%	4%	4%	24	12%	3	UNC Magnet	30	9	7%	7%	7%
14%	10	Barron DC	2	14	15%	15%	15%	+ 15	12%	29%	Dometel	8	79	17%	17%	17%	15	2%	5%	INCORP	14	7	7	6%	7	



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[illegible]



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Using excellent psychology, South brought home a game because his left-hand opponent was a great player—against a lesser one he would have had no chance.

The opening three-heart bid was doubled by North, and South jumped to game in spades. This double is sometimes mislabeled "optional," but experts all treat it as for take-out, just as a double of a one-bid would be.

The opening lead of the heart queen was covered with the king and when East won with the ace he returned his remaining heart to his partner's ten. West considered shifting to a diamond, but was afraid of presenting South with a trick if he held the jack, with or without the ace.

There was apparently no urgency to play a diamond, since South could not establish clubs without losing a trick to the king. At least that was what West thought, and he chose the passive defense of leading the spade queen.

South expected a shift to diamonds, and was surprised by the trump lead. No doubt West thought the club suit could not be run. In that case South's only chance was an unusual play. He won the spade king, led the four to his jack and played the club ace.

This was a surprise to West, who paused to work it out. If South held the club queen he would no doubt have made use of dummy's trump entries to finesse. One definite possibility was that South held the following:

♠ J109732
♥ 95
♦ A X
♣ A X X

If West routinely played the club nine he would be caught in an end-play when South played the diamond ace and king, ruffed a diamond and led a club. West's fate would be similar after the play of the club nine if South held A J X in diamonds, with the club lead to the king coming immediately.

Satisfied with his analysis, West dropped the club king under the ace. South, equally satisfied, claimed an overtrick.

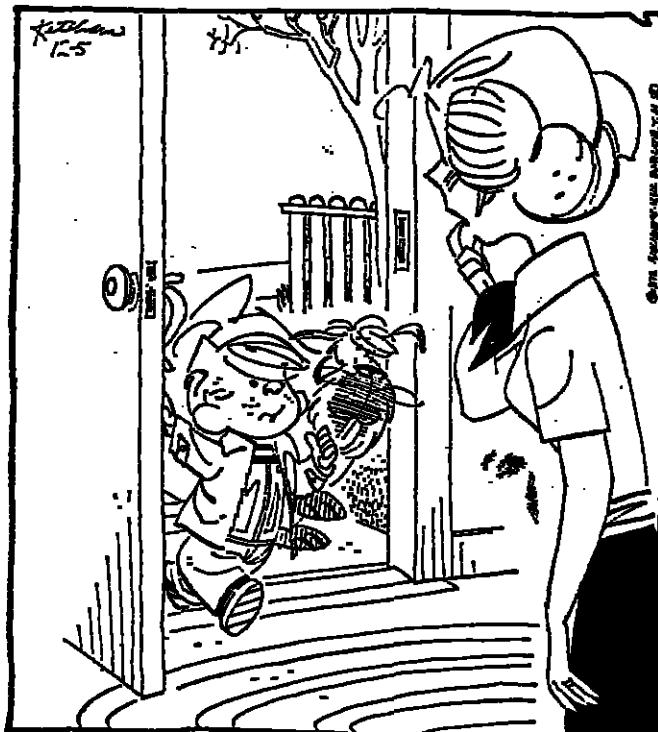
NORTH
♠ A K 4
♥ K 4
♦ K 8 5
♣ J 8 4 3 2
WEST (D)
♠ Q
♥ Q 10 7 6 3 2
♦ Q 10 4
♣ K 9
EAST
♠ 8 6 5
♥ A 8
♦ A J 7 6 3 2
♣ 10 7
SOUTH
♠ J 10 9 7 3 2
♥ 9 5
♦ 9
♣ A Q 6 5

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
West North East South
3♥ 3♦ Pass 4♣
Pass Pass Pass
West led the heart queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
RAICE	AFIT	GRU	FROM	MIA	GOERCE	SAITPORK	ADRIAN	RAIMENTS	ARC	ABLER	ANIA	PLEA
RESETS	VACATES	EAU	AMP	ABALONE	CUDDLES	OTTO	SEIT	REQUISITS	EUROPE	NAME	ERIA	SOLID
SNIA	RAIDISHES	ODIOUS	SHELTERS	RANCHIO	REL	EROS	ARK	RND	REITS			

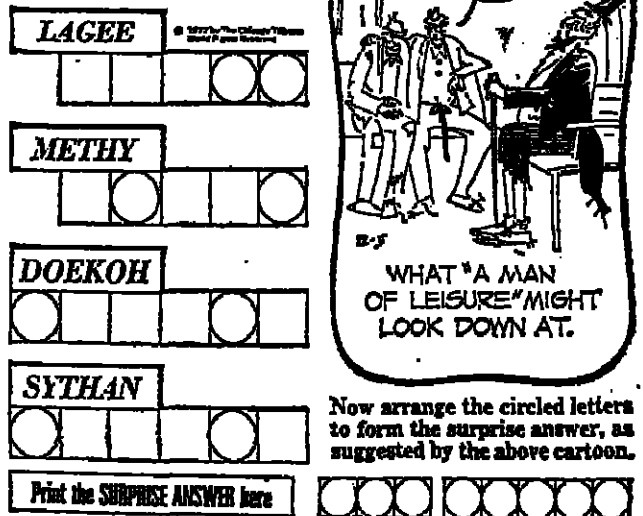
DENNIS THE MENACE



"KNOW WHAT JOEY SAID TODAY? HE'S GLAD HE DIDN'T TRADE ME HIS BABY SISTER FOR OL' RUFF."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble OBSE PIECE TRIPLE FALLEN
Answer: An edible part of peoplies that many become addicted to—"PIES"

BOOKS

GEORGE WASHINGTON
Anguish and Farewell (1793-1799)
By James Thomas Flexner. Little, Brown.
554 pp. Illustrated. \$15.
Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THIS fourth and final volume of the life of Washington (on which the author labored for 12 years) is devoted to Washington's second term as President and the brief period of retirement that followed before his death. Flexner has subtitled it "Anguish and Farewell."

It could also have been called "Washington Agonistes." For never, it would seem, had Washington been so criticized, battered, rallied at and pulled in such opposite directions. True, when the chips were down, as in the case of the Whisky Rebellion, he could count on virtually universal support. His hold on the hearts and affection of the people was never greater. But the point was that in the years 1793 to 1796 he had to face, on a day-to-day working basis, the problems of war and revolution. In Europe, military threats on the frontier, dealings with a Congress split between Federalists and Republicans, and the sharpest divisions within his own official family.

It is easy to look back and think what a brilliant and able group Washington had surrounded him: Hamilton at the Treasury, Jefferson at State, John Adams as Vice-President. But Adams resented being continually thrust into the President's shadow. Hamilton and Jefferson, each notable in his own way, saw eye to eye on nothing. Each feared the influence of the other, and Jefferson finally left the cabinet, convinced that the President tended to side with Hamilton, though, as Flexner points out, Washington voted (so to speak) with Jefferson more than with Hamilton.

The divisions in the cabinet and the country were crystallized by the French Revolution, and the enmity between England and France that it provoked (or perhaps aggravated). Jefferson and his group (Madison, Monroe, et al) sided with the French. Hamilton, Adams, John Jay sided with the English. Each faction saw in every suggestion on the other side either the return of aristocratic privileges and powers or the surrender of the country to the Jacobin spirit of France. The vituperation was unbelievable and makes current journalistic practice sound like the report of a church social.

Neither side really wanted to become embroiled in the European conflict, but believed it knew best how to achieve that result. Washington's view was simple: to stay completely out of the European going-on. One would think that in the light of the distances from Europe and the slowness of sailing ships, staying aloof should have been easy. It wasn't. For one thing, neither France nor England allowed it. France's representative to the United States, Citizen Genet, felt that he could appeal to the people over Washington's head. In this he was at first aided by a rather innocent and indiscreet Jefferson, who later regretted the friendly

way he had dealt with the French envoy. Washington finally to Genet's measure. And the English stirred the pot by their high-handed actions on the high seas.

On the other hand, some Americans acted as if they were representatives of the national government. Monroe was extreme partisan to the French, and a treaty Jay brought back to England seemed to the other a complete sellout to British interests. It took a great deal of firmness and collaboration with Washington to work his way through these problems.

The Jay treaty, in fact, involved a constitutional crisis. For it house, hostile to the treaty, said it would not vote money to implement the provisions of agreement unless it first had a chance to over the text, though the Constitution said plainly that only the Senate needed to concur.

Washington faced a problem another sort in the Whisky Rebellion, when he called on the militia of the states to put down a rebellion against federal authority. The point was whether national law could be floated by action of the country. It is interesting that the troops (fledgling to the national banner from both the Federalist and Republican sides, lest it be said that either side thought less of the new government it had helped to create. Politics is not the only subject (though it is the major one) in this volume. We see Washington as a social being, as a host, as a national law collector, as an art collector, farmer, land speculator and as an owner of slaves. The pages devoted to Washington's dealings with slavery and the slavery issue may be the most original in the book. The author suggests that Washington was able to free some slaves, and he traces the President's increasing dislike of the entire system.

The strengths of this spacious study of our first President has been its emphasis on the man. Flexner has always kept the human being on stage along with the Colonial landholder, the aspiring soldier, the commander-in-chief, the revered and heroic President and elder statesman. In all of these roles, we see a human being in action, never so lofty as to be unbelievable, never so faulty as to lose our devotion. As Washington got older, his vanities, his angers, his crochets became more visible. But these human frailties enhance the image we have of him. The thing about Washington was not that he had faults, but that more than most of us, he was able to rise above them, that he was able to measure up to the high offices to which he was summoned. Flexner has balanced with great skill the folk hero with the man. It is biography that will be long read and deserves to be.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 W. W. I plane
 - 5 Site of Taj Mahal
 - 9 —free
 - 13 Son of founder of Troy
 - 14 Biblical deity
 - 15 Garden bloom
 - 16 Scurfs, for instance
 - 18 —Mongolia
 - 19 Erwin
 - 20 Slippery customers
 - 21 Fruits
 - 22 Ruhr city
 - 24 Cafe patrons
 - 26 Spanish pronoun
 - 28 City on the Volga
 - 31 Certain roads
 - 35 Medical suffix
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 - 38 Oriental rulers
 - 39 Office-holders
 - 40 Distressed
 - 44 Opera composer
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 - 47 Chooses
 - 48 Spice
 - 52 Redskin
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 - 55 Keats specialty
 - 57 —restaurant
 - 58 Photographers' concern
 - 60 Clerics
 - 61 Land measure
 - 62 Optometrist's concern
 - 63 Beans
 - 64 Queen's name
 - 65 "Or—"
 - 12 Son of Odin
 - 15 Storage workers
 - 17 Peewee
 - 21 Suspension
 - 23 Spanish painter
 - 25 Limp—
 - 27 Lively wit
 - 29 Gen. Bradley
 - 30 Enormous
 - 31 Eastern ruler
 - 32 Alien Prefix
 - 33 Strollers
 - 34 Willie Winkie
 - 36 Lofly home
 - 40 Kitchen items
 - 41 Fairy-tale word
 - 42 Vacuum tube
 - 43 Sounds of gaiety
 - 45 Politicians' concerns
 - 48 Englishman
 - 50 Edible mushroom
 - 51 Wonderful places
 - 52 African tree
 - 54 See 41 Down
 - 56 Actual being
 - 57 Dance step
 - 58 Period
 - 59 Rubber tree

